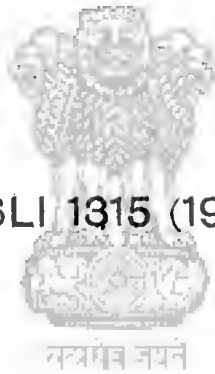


REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE
(JAMABANDI)

FOR FASLI 1315 (1905–1906.)



MADRAS:

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1907.

Government of Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.



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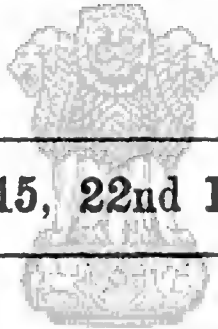
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G.O., No. 415, 22nd February 1907.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

Settlement of Land Revenue (jamabandi).

Recording report on the — for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.), No. 490,
dated 31st December 1906.

Order—No. 415, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1907.

Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing Proceedings the Board of Revenue submits the report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the

Presidency for fasli 1315—the revenue year ending with 30th June 1906.

2. The rainfall was below the average in all districts except Vizagapatam (Agency), Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. The south-west monsoon was fair; but the north-east monsoon, though it began well in many districts, was disappointing. The season was on the whole more favourable to agriculture than the previous year, but the staple food-grains were dearer, and prices were everywhere above “warning” rates and in some districts even approached “scarcity” rates. These rates were, however, fixed ten years ago and were then determined, with reference to still older data, so that they no longer correspond with existing conditions and the question of their revision is under the consideration of the Government.

3. The total extent of ryotwari holdings amounted to 24·09 million acres. Of this 19·60 million acres or 81 per cent. were cropped against 18·96 million acres or 79 per cent. of the total holdings in the previous year. The expansion of cultivation, which occurred in all the districts except Ganjām, Kistna, Madura and the Nilgiris, was chiefly due to favourable rains at the beginning of the two most important cultivation seasons.

4. The following statement exhibits under the principal heads the land revenue and cesses that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Item of revenue.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pesbkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	49,91,510	49,83,617	— 7,893
2. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	11,25,998	11,67,441	+ 41,443
3. Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure.	7,57,733	7,56,628	— 1,105
4. Land-cess on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	3,34,484	3,51,021	+ 16,537
5. Revenue from lands held under the ryotwari system including water-rate and miscellaneous revenue	517,79,395	557,92,691	+ 40,13,296
6. Land and village cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	68,51,074	66,16,206	— 2,35,868
Total, land revenue and miscellaneous ..	575,28,638	615,32,936	+ 40,04,298
Total cesses * ..	83,11,556	81,33,668	— 1,77,888

* Includes Railway cess in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem and Kurnool.

5. The settled assessment on ryotwari holdings, which amounted to Rs. 483·58 lakhs, exceeded that of the previous year by 0·08 lakh. The revenue derived from water-rates and from the charge on second crops was Rs. 27·13 lakhs or 6·33 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Of this increase, 2·24 lakhs occurred under the

head of water-rate on dry lands, and 4·09 lakhs in the revenue derived from second crops on wet land. The comparatively favourable character of the season also resulted in a decrease of Rs. 28·26 lakhs in season remissions. The abolition of the ryotwari village service cess on April 1st, 1906, accounts for the small decrease in the demand under cesses. Owing to the abolition occurring so near the end of the fasli year, it had not much effect on the total collections of cesses, but in the current year this cause will have more marked results.

6. The cultivation of poramboke lands and the revenue derived from this source both showed a small decrease. The Board attributes this decrease to the introduction of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, which restricts the penalty leviable for unauthorized occupation, and observes that the receipts under this head are capable of further reduction by efficient administration. The Government concur in this view. During the year under report they issued instructions for the transfer to the head "assessed" of any poramboke land the occupation of which is unobjectionable, and for the enforcement by means of the Act of orders requiring all objectionable occupation to be vacated. These orders will doubtless be given fuller effect in fasli 1316. The Board points out that more than half the revenue received under this head was collected in the five districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Anantapur. The Government trust that a marked improvement in this respect will show itself in the current fasli.

7. *Collections*.—Collection work was, as usual, satisfactory. Rs. 6,86,71,043, equal to 98·5 per cent. of the gross current demand under land revenue and cesses, were collected within the fasli and Rs. 1,752 were written off the accounts. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,09,589. Of this, a sum of Rs. 17,37,442 or 86·4 per cent. was collected and Rs. 45,510 were written off the accounts. The total balance, current and arrears, outstanding at the end of the fasli aggregated Rs. 12,66,190, and Rs. 9,09,017 equal to 72 per cent. of this amount are reported to have been collected or written off by the end of October 1906 while Rs. 13,264 had been ascertained to be irrecoverable. Of the net recoverable balance amounting on 1st November 1906 to Rs. 3,43,909, about one-third represents arrears due from Muhammad Ali, Raja of Cannanore, the collection of which is for the present held over, and about half a lakh of rupees is covered by suspensions of revenue chiefly in the district of Bellary. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,53,416, a figure which cannot be considered large when spread over the whole Presidency. They are equal to 5 per cent. of the total collections. They are largest in the districts of Cuddapah, Salem and South Arcot. The Government agree with the Board that, though these excess collections cannot be altogether avoided, they can be further reduced if the orders passed in G.O., No. 1140, Revenue, dated 16th November 1906, are strictly observed.

8. *Coercion*.—The Government are glad to note that the great reduction that occurred in the previous year in the number of coercive processes issued was more than maintained in fasli 1315, the number of processes issued (3,388,818) being less than half of the corresponding figures for fasli 1312. The percentage of notices of distraint and attachment also declined from 12·0 per cent. in the previous year to 10·3 per cent. and attachment was followed by sale in only 2·5 per cent. of the number of cases or 26 per cent. of the total number of holdings. The average price realised per acre of lands sold for arrears was slightly lower than in the previous year, and there was a small increase in the extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders.

9. *Loans*.—The amount of advances under the Loans Acts rose from Rs. 5·01 lakhs to Rs. 6·28 lakhs; both figures being largely in excess of the average (3 lakhs) of the two preceding faslis. The increase which occurred in fasli 1315 chiefly in Nellore, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore is attributed to the adverse character of the season during part of the year in the three districts last named. The recoveries under both the Acts (82 and 84 per cent.) compare favourably with those (78 and 81 per cent.) in the previous year.

10. *Irrigation works*.—Five years having elapsed since the statistics were last recorded, the report includes a statement of the irrigation works in the Presidency. Exclusive of wells the number is returned as 47,246 against 46,916 reported for

fasli 1310, the increase being due to better registration of sources as well as to the construction of new works. The number (511,922) of wells with separate ayacuts or irrigable areas, 98 per cent. of which belong to private individuals, increased by about 5,800 during the five years and that of wells which supplement supplies from other sources by 23,748 to 179,329. Including all classes, 32,416 new irrigation works were constructed during the quinquennium at an estimated cost of Rs. 57,86,123 as shown below :—

							Estimated cost.	
							NO.	RS.
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,07,065
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,345	56,79,058

11. *Rent roll*.—Compared with the last quinquennial year, fasli 1310, there was an increase of nearly 6 per cent. in the number of holdings. The increase is generally attributed to expansion of cultivation and to variations consequent to the introduction of settlement during the quinquennium in Salem, South Canara and Malabar districts.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Copy to the Public Department (for Presidency Administration Report).
Editors' Table.



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REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (JAMABANDI)

FOR FASLI 1315 (1905-1906).

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), No. 490,
dated 31st December 1906.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I.C.S.

The Board begs to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906), together with the prescribed statements. The statements of irrigation works and rent-roll are usually revised once in five years, and having been last revised with reference to fasli 1310 have now been brought up to fasli 1315. There was considerable delay in the submission of reports from several districts especially from Cuddapah, Bellary and Salem which were received only at the beginning of November, *i.e.*, a month after the prescribed date.

2 *Season, rainfall and prices.*—The south-west monsoon may be considered to have been fair, although the total rainfall was slightly deficient throughout the Presidency except in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiris. The north-east monsoon began well in many districts but ended poorly; consequently the rain was unevenly distributed over the season. The average annual prices of the staple food-grains were dearer than in the preceding year. The prices of all grains were everywhere above the "normal" and "warning" rates and they even approached the so-called "scarcity" rates in some districts. It must, however, be remembered that the "normal" and "scarcity" rates here referred to were those fixed in 1896 which can no longer be regarded as fulfilling those characters.

Statement No. 1.

3. *Cropped area.*—The total crop area of 1905-1906 (28,391,800 acres) fell short of the normal (29,172,545 acres) by only 780,745 acres or 2·7 per cent. Chulam, ground-nut, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco exhibited an increase as compared with the normal, while the other crops showed a decrease. Compared with the previous year, there was increased cultivation under all the chief food-grains and industrial crops, except chulam, castor, cotton and indigo, but the outturn of crops was in no case above the normal. The outturn of paddy generally ranged from 75 to 100 per cent. of the normal. Sugarcane yielded a normal outturn in the districts of Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Malabar, while in the remaining districts except Kistna and Nellore, the outturn was 83 per cent. and above. The outturn of the other crops with a few exceptions ranged between 67 and 92 per cent. of the normal.

4. *Condition of cattle.*—Compared with the previous year, the total deaths from diseases among horned cattle rose from 95,287 to 109,226. The increase occurred under rinderpest, epizootic aphtha and unspecified diseases.

5. *Number of villages.*—The total number of ryotwari villages was 24,144 against 24,125, in the previous year. There was an increase of eleven in Kistna, one each in

Statement No. 3, column 2.
Nellore, Madura and Malabar and five in Salem. The increase was brought about by

the resumption of a whole inam village in each of the districts of Nellore and Salem, the splitting up of a village into two in each of the districts of Kistna, Madura and Salem (4), the addition of a village, formerly inam which was acquired for reserved forest in Salem, the rectification of errors in the Kistna and Salem districts (11) and the constitution of an additional *desam*, Cannanore Karar, in Malabar.

6. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources:—

- (a) Peshkash or revenue from permanently settled-estates;
- (b) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages;
- (c) Assessment (including water-rate) levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and
- (d) Miscellaneous revenue.

7. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,83,617, against Rs. *49,91,510 in the preceding year. The main variations are the following:—

Increase—	RS.
(1) Assessment on resumed inams made over to the proprietors concerned	+ 298
 Decrease—	
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	— 671
(2) Compensation allowed to zamindars on account of loss of jodi on resumed inams	— 70
(3) Remission of the peshkash of the Kotapad pargana under the orders of the Secretary of State (G.O., No. 1433, Judicial, dated 8th September 1905.)	— 7,449

8. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure, amounted to Rs. 7,56,628 or Rs. 1,105 less than in the preceding year. The decrease which occurs mainly in the Nellore district, is attributed to (1) the acquisition of lands for public purposes, (2) the clubbing of certain garbhakandrikas with Government villages and (3) the resumption of a village in the Gudur taluk.

9. *Holdings.*—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year was 24,089,455 acres and showed a slight increase over that of the previous year, Statement No. 4, columns 19, 20 and 21. the net result of increases in 12 districts nearly counterbalanced by a decrease in 10 others. The increase is generally attributed to expansion of cultivation. In Salem and Malabar it was also due to the introduction of survey areas into the hill villages of the five southern taluks of the former district and into Anjengo in the latter. In South Canara it was due to the fact that land held under mulpattas in two taluks was assessed at the favourable rate of four annas per acre and included in the pattas of the ryots concerned. There was a large decrease in Nellore and Anantapur, due to a larger extent of land having been relinquished than was darkhasted for, owing to the deficient rainfall. The decrease in Kurnool was mainly due to the introduction of survey areas into the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

10. The total assessment of holdings was Rs. 483.58 lakhs against Rs. 483.50 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was Statement No. 4, columns 23, 24 and 25. due mainly to expansion of cultivation and Statement No. 5, columns 3, 5, 7 and 13. to the introduction of the new rates of assessment into Anjengo in the Malabar district. In Salem the aggregate assessment showed a net decrease of Rs. 1,874 in spite of an increase of 3,847 acres in the area of holdings. The increase in extent was due to the introduction of survey areas into the hill villages of the southern taluks, while the decrease in assessment was due to the relinquishment of dry lands in the plains owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

11. *Cultivation*.—The extent cropped in the Presidency on the ryotwar holdings was 19·60 million acres or 81 per cent. of the total holdings against 79 per cent. in the previous year. The increase amounting to 639,000 acres occurred in all the districts except Ganjām, Kistna, Madura and the Nilgiris, in each of which districts there was a small decrease. The increase was chiefly due to the extension of cultivation owing to the favourable rainfall at the commencement of the south-west as well as of the north-east monsoon. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped during the year amounted to 20·69 million acres against 20·01 million acres in the previous year.

12. *Water-rate and second-crop charge*.—The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 27·13 lakhs against Rs. 20·80 lakhs, or Rs. 6·33 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 2·24 lakhs related to water-rate on dry land. More than 80 per cent. of the increase was contributed by South Arcot, North Arcot, Nellore, Chingleput and Gódvári, in which the season was favourable and consequently the supplies to irrigation sources were ample. In Kistna, Salem, Coimbatore and Anantapur, on the other hand, there was a decrease due to insufficient supplies in irrigation sources. The increase under “second crop on wet land” was Rs. 4·09 lakhs and occurred mainly in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Nellore, Gódvári and Kistna, while in Anantapur owing to the cause just referred to there was a fall of Rs. 2,267.

13. *Remissions—Season remissions*.—The amount of season remissions granted during the year decreased by Rs. 28·26 lakhs. The decrease occurred under all the sub-heads, a result generally due to the more favourable season.

14. The remissions on land left waste amounted to Rs. 4,91,999, of which Rs. 6,489 were remitted on 2,738 acres of dry land and Rs. 4,85,510 on 110,692 acres of wet land. Dry remissions were granted in the Kistna and Madura districts. In the former district remissions were granted under G.O., No. 626, dated 25th July 1901, on land under rainfed tanks in the Divi islands. In Madura remissions were given as in the previous years on account of land damaged by the Periyár; the Collector reports that the land has since been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and that it will be sub-divided and transferred to poramboke. Wet remissions were granted in nearly all the districts, particularly in Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Cuddapah, Tinnevely, Madura and Kistna, which districts contributed among them 80 per cent. of the total remission granted under this head.

15. *Shavi or short crop*.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 2·59 lakhs against Rs. 19·06 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except the Circars, Bellary and Anantapur and was noteworthy in Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot where large remissions had been granted in the previous year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Of the total amount, Rs. 6,670 were remitted on dry land in Kistna under rainfed tanks in the Divi islands.

16. *Injury by floods*.—The remission granted under this head amounted to Rs. 7,668, the bulk of which was granted in Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Gódvári.

17. *Tirwakammi* (i.e., the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of water-supply) amounted to Rs. 3·11 lakhs against 5·57 lakhs in the previous year. The largest amount remitted under this head was in Salem (Rs. 74,948), Cuddapah following with Rs. 67,535.

18. *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons) amounted to Rs. 12·19 lakhs or 2·10 lakhs less than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 1,03,621 were remitted on account of irrigation by lift and Rs. 30,163 in consideration of the maintenance of irrigation works; but the largest item under this head is accounted for by increment remissions, i.e., the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement in those cases

where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent., such excess being imposed gradually under the new settlement in instalments increasing every year in amount. These remissions amounted to Rs. 10,55,180 and were granted in Gódvári, Kistna, Guntúr, Anantapur, Kurnool and Salem and especially in South Canara and Malabar in which districts they amounted to Rs. 9,92,427.

19. *Beriz deductions*, i.e., deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars, and religious institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 8.63 lakhs against Rs. 8.99 lakhs in the preceding year.

20. *Miscellaneous revenue*.—The revenue under this head increased from Rs. 75.99 lakhs to Rs. 78.92 lakhs. No special

Statement No. 9.

remarks are called for in respect of item

(1) jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, (5) land cultivated without issue of pattas, (8) revenue from tree-pattas, (10) process service fees.

Items 2 and 3.—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages and on land in proprietary villages amounted to Rs. 30.72 lakhs of which Rs. 25.75 lakhs were contributed by Gódvári, Kistna and Guntúr and Rs. 1.16 lakhs by Madura. The revenue derived from these two items increased by Rs. 2.20 lakhs during the year.

Item 4—*Penal charge* for water on land irrigated without permission. The demand under this item amounted to Rs. 2.30 lakhs or Rs. 8,489 more than in the previous year. The bulk of this revenue was levied in Kistna, Tinnevely, Gódvári and Madura.

Item 6—*Concealed cultivation*.—The revenue under this head fell further from Rs. 6,627 to Rs. 3,480, the decrease occurring mainly in South Canara.

Item 7.—The revenue derived from poramboke cultivation amounted to Rs. 3.41 lakhs against Rs. 3.60 lakhs in the previous year. The extent occupied or cultivated also fell from 98,928 acres to 95,865 acres. The small decrease was due to the introduction of the Madras Land Encroachment Act of 1905, which restricts the penalty leviable for unauthorised occupation, and by prescribing the issue of a preliminary notice, allows the delinquent an opportunity of removing the encroachment before a penalty is actually imposed. The receipts under this head are, however, capable of reduction by means of efficient administration. In paragraph 7 of their Order, No. 122, dated 9th February 1906, Government remarked that the result of the enforcement of the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act should be to decrease such occupation wherever it was objectionable, that a large portion of the area was unnecessarily classed as poramboke and that Collectors should be instructed to correct the registry of such land wherever such a course was feasible. On this subject the Collectors report that instructions to assign on patta all encroachments which were unobjectionable were issued during the fasli, but that full effect was not given to the order during the fasli as it was received late in the year. It is also reported that in cases of patta land wrongly classified as poramboke steps are being taken to sub-divide them and transfer them to ayan. The Collectors of Guntúr, Cuddapah and Salem point out that the land in several cases is so poor that it cannot bear continuous cropping and that the ryots do not therefore care to take permanent pattas for it. This is perhaps true in other districts also; but there can be no doubt that if the rules regarding the disposal of unauthorized cultivation of assessed land are carefully worked and Revenue Inspectors are made to inspect such cultivation systematically from month to month, large areas are bound to disappear from the head

	RS.	
South Arcot	49,886	“Miscellaneous”. The Board trusts that there will be material reduction in fasli 1316 in the occupation of such land. More than half the revenue under this head was collected in the marginally-noted five districts and included a large amount of penal assessment charged on encroachment of poramboke land. Penal charges amounting to Rs. 2.12 lakhs were levied
Tanjore	42,799	
Coimbatore	31,996	
Trichinopoly	29,880	
Anantapur	21,074	
Total	1,75,635	

on 31,769 acres which gives an average rate of Rs. 7 an acre. The highest rates charged were Rs. 85 in South Canara, Rs. 84 in Tanjore and Rs. 80 in Gódvári.

Item 11.—The following are the more important heads grouped under “other items” :—

	RS.
(i) Rent from lankas or islands situated in rivers, realized chiefly in the Gó dávari and Kistna districts, and partly in Ganjám and Guntúr	1,37,329
(ii) Sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste land, including holdings previously bought in on behalf of Government, mostly in Ganjám, Gó dávari and Madura	2,10,731
(iii) Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	75,402
(iv) Revenue from coir, the produce of the Amindivi islands in the South Canara district	36,320
(v) Quit-rent on escheat land in Malabar	25,231
(vi) Assessment, quit-rent and water charge of previous years now first brought to account	32,654
(vii) Janmabhogam on Government land in Malabar	20,512

21. The net ryotwar demand, less remissions, and including water-rate, second-crop charge, and miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 557·85 lakhs against Rs. 517·79 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 40·06 lakhs of rupees is made up as shown below :—

	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	+ 0·09
Increase under second-crop charge and water-rate	+ 6·33
Decrease under remissions	+ 30·71
Increase under miscellaneous	+ 2·93
Total increase	40·06

22. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	Fasli 1314. RS.	Fasli 1315. RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	49,91,510	49,83,617
Shrotriyam jodi	7,57,733	7,56,628
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,17,79,395	5,57,92,691
Total	5,75,28,638	6,15,32,936

Revised figure now reported.

The increase of Rs. 40,04,298, which occurs mainly under “ryotwar and miscellaneous” has been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

23. *Total demand under cesses (current).*—The current demand under cesses is as follows :—

	Fasli 1314. RS.	Fasli 1315. RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	11,25,998	11,67,441
(ii) Land-cess on whole inam villages	3,34,484	3,51,021
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	68,51,074	66,15,206
Total	83,11,556	81,33,668

The increase under item (i) was chiefly due to the revision during the year of the demand of land-cess in some of the estates in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts and the extension of the Local Boards Act to the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam with effect from 1st April 1905. The bulk of the increase under item (ii) was due to the calculation of land-cess in the Guntúr district on the basis of the re-settlement rates of assessment. Under item (iii), the decrease was chiefly caused by the abolition of the ryotwari village-cess with effect from 1st April 1906.

24. *Demand and collection under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,96,66,604, of which Rs. 6,86,71,043 (98·5 per cent.) were collected within the fasli and Rs. 1,752 were written off the accounts.

25. *Demand and collection of arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 20,09,589 ; of this, a sum of Rs. 17,37,442 or 86·4 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 45,510 (2·2 per cent.) were written off the accounts.

26. *Total balance of land revenue and cesses.*—The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 12,20,446. Including the balances under (1) Local funds other than cesses, (2) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund and (3) revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which are dealt with in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses, the total balance on 1st July 1906 was Rs. 12,66,190. Of this amount, Rs. 8,99,095 or 71·0 per cent. had been collected up to the end of October 1906, Rs. 9,922 had been written off the accounts, and Rs. 13,264 ascertained to be irrecoverable ; the net recoverable balance on 1st November 1906 was Rs. 3,43,909. A portion of this amount, viz. Rs. 1,18,165, was due from Muhammad Ali, Raja of Cannanore in Malabar, and as stated in the reports of previous years, no steps were taken for its recovery, pending the orders of Government. About half a lakh of rupees represents the amount of which the collection was postponed on account of unfavourable season. Steps are being taken to collect the balance.

27. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the Village Service fund, during the fasli year from July 1905 to June 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,97,28,739 as against Rs. 7,04,08,485 shown in the demand collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors.

Except in regard to the figures relating to North Arcot, the return from which has not yet been received, the Collectors have fully explained the variations.

28. *Excess collections.*—Statement No. 11 shows the collections made in excess of the settled demand for the year except in the district of North Arcot referred to in the preceding paragraph. The total amount was Rs. 3,53,416 against Rs. 4,15,509 in fasli 1314. The main causes of excess collections continue to be—

(i) the collection of assessment on a provisional demand in anticipation of the settlement at jamabandi of the proper demand ;

(ii) payment by persons holding under joint pattas, of sums in excess of their individual shares ;

(iii) payment of the same amount twice over by pattadars—especially non-resident pattadars—and their tenants or agents in the village ;

(iv) payment of assessment by each of several contending claimants to land, in order to assert his right ;

(v) voluntary payments—especially by zamindars.

The excess payments due to the last three causes cannot be prevented. Nor is it possible to avoid over-payments due to the second cause so long as the individual shares of joint pattadars are not separately registered in the Revenue accounts. The first mentioned cause is a necessary consequence of the existence of the remission rules, for, in most districts, it is not possible to complete the jamabandi and fix the final demand, before the last kists are collected. Collectors have been instructed to take steps to minimise the excess collections as far as possible ; the Government have recently approved certain proposals of the Board calculated to reduce such collections and to ensure their being adjusted or refunded with the least possible delay (G.O., No. 1140, Revenue, dated 16th November 1906).

29. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—Land revenue and cesses are not collected separately, and no attempt is made to exhibit them separately in the village accounts. The total collections are distributed between land revenue and the several cesses in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages, of

which the first or the provisional distribution is effected by crediting to each head, month by month, such portion of the lump collections as will bear to the demand under the head, the same proportion as the total collection bears to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution for fasli 1315 which have been received from the Collectors of all districts except North Arcot, show that the difference between the amount provisionally credited and the proportionate amounts actually due, was inconsiderable. The second stage is the final adjustment which consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfers from one head to another where necessary, after the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. The accounts of faslis 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313 and 1314 remained unadjusted in 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 15 districts, respectively.

The Collector of Cuddapah will be requested to explain the delay in closing the accounts of faslis 1308, 1309 and 1310.

30. *The charges debited to land revenue.*—Charges of District Administration, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 47,13,567 or 6·7 per cent. of the amount of land revenue and cesses realized, against 7·1 in the preceding fasli. The increase of Rs. 97,539 as compared with the charges in fasli 1314 was partly due to the payment of a larger amount of leave allowances than in the previous year in consequence of the absence of officers on privilege leave. The constitution of the new Guntúr district having been given effect to from 1st October 1904, the salaries of officers and establishment, etc., had to be disbursed only for eight months in fasli 1314, while they were paid for the whole year in the fasli under report.

31. *Processes under Act II of 1864.*—Statement No. 12 shows the particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of Government demand under Act II of 1864. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis:—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Demand notices	6,134,628	6,212,162	* 3,457,893	2,849,398
Distrain and attachment notices	409,719	375,441	398,620	358,700
Sale notices	200,419	173,755	197,747	171,587
Sales	14,622	9,479	8,259	9,133
Total ..	6,809,388	6,770,837	* 4,062,519	3,388,818

* Revised figures.

There has been a gradual decrease in recent years in the total number of processes and the number issued during the year under report shows a further decline.

32. *Demand notices.*—As the result of the strict adherence to the instructions issued in G.O., No. 458, Revenue, dated 4th May 1904, to restrict the issue of demand notices to cases of real necessity, the number of demand notices issued during the fasli has decreased in many districts, notably in those named in the margin. There was, however, an increase in five districts, chiefly in Ganjám (+ 7,062, Nellore (+ 18,337) and Chingleput (+ 60,744) owing to unfavourable season and the large balances of revenue left uncollected in the previous fasli.

—	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Decrease.
Górávari	53,719	387	53,332
Guntúr	208,395	149,220	59,175
Cuddapah	206,557	130,832	75,925
Kurnool	67,501	34,750	32,751
North Arcot	510,470	468,206	42,264
South Arcot	241,553	187,032	54,521
Tanjore	309,582	252,135	57,447
Trichinopoly	544,670	347,332	197,338
Madura	91,527	47,767	43,760
Salem	60,757	31,162	29,595

33. *Distrainments and attachments.*—The number of processes under this head shows a decrease in fifteen districts and an increase in eight districts. The increase was large in Nellore (+ 7,507), North Arcot (+ 7,207), Kurnool (+ 3,778), Tinnevely (+ 1,716) and Madura (+ 1,231) and was due mostly to the difficulty experienced in collecting the large arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli after a previous year of scarcity.

34. There was a very slight increase in the percentage of distrainments and attachments to the number of demand notices, as compared with the previous fasli, in spite of the fact that the number of demand notices had been largely reduced in the year. There were only 37,130 defaulters whose immovable property had to be attached in the year as against 38,901 in the previous fasli.

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices.		Total.
	Personal property.	Real property.	
1314	11·8	1·2	12·6
1315	11·3	1·3	12·6

The disproportion between the number of defaulters (1,634) whose personal property was distrained and the number of those (10,701) whose real property was attached in the Madura district is due to the causes mentioned in the previous year's report, namely, the number of non-resident pattadars in the area irrigated by the Periyar and the absence of movable property belonging to the Kallar pattadars in the Tirumangalam taluk.

35. *Sale notices.*—Out of 358,700 defaulters whose property was attached, 1,87,113 or 52·2 per cent. paid up the arrears before the issue of sale notices. The corresponding percentage in the three preceding faslis (1314, 1313 and 1312) was 50·4, 53·7 and 51·1, respectively. The total number of sale notices issued during the year was 26,160 less than in fasli 1314.

36. *Sales.*—The number of defaulters whose property was sold in the year under report was larger than in the previous year by 874. The increase was due mainly to the effect of the previous bad year.

The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was 5·32 against 4·18 in the previous year; that of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattadars was 0·26 against 0·25 in fasli 1314.

The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars relating to sales in fasli 1315 as compared with those for the three previous faslis :—

	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	1312.	1313.	1314.	1315.	1312.	1313.	1314.	1315.	1312.	1313.	1314.	1315.
Percentages of—												
(a) Sales of property to the number of pattadars.	0·21	0·14	0·12	0·10	0·23	0·15	0·13	0·16	0·44	0·29	0·25	0·26
(b) Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1·90	1·30	1·12	1·05	15·0	15·3	10·84	15·79	3·5	2·5	2·0	2·5
(c) Sales of property to sale notices.	Figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								7·2	5·45	4·18	5·32
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	In lakhs of Rupees.								14·32	8·31	10·02	16·73
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.									0·55	0·51	0·48	0·98
Percentage of current collection to current demand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98·7	98·4	97·2	98·5

Value of lands sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,53,827 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 76,523 and the amount realized was Rs. 98,103. The price fetched by the sale of land to private individuals was on the average 3·6 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 3·2 times the assessment in the case of wet lands. In the previous fasli, land of the estimated value of Rs. 1,27,957 was sold for the recovery of the arrears amounting to Rs. 66,109 and the average prices obtained for dry and wet lands were 4·2 and 3·5 times their assessments respectively.

Extent of land sold.—The extent of land sold during the year was 19,906 acres under dry and 6,463 acres under wet against 18,165 and 4,853 acres respectively in the previous fasli.

Lands bought in by Government.—The total area of lands bought in for want of bidders was 8,641 acres of dry and 2,525 acres of wet against 7,994 and 1,679 acres respectively in fasli 1314. The extent of bought-in lands resold during the year was

1,976 acres inclusive of areas bought in in previous years and remaining undisposed of. The amount realized by the resale was Rs. 5,290 or 2·3 times the assessment.

37. *Statement No. 13* exhibits particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishments and the fees collected on that account during the year. The total number of processes served was 3,058,115 or 357,226 less than in the previous fasli. There was however an increase in the total number as well as in the proportion of processes served by special agency. These amounted to 94,949, or 3·1 per cent. of all processes issued in fasli 1315 against 81,038 or 2·4 per cent. in fasli 1314. The special establishment was entertained in the twelve districts in which it was employed in the previous year; its cost was less than the fees realized in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Górávari and Tinnevely.

38. *Costs in Civil Suits*.—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits in which they were concerned amounted to Rs. 12,629. Adding to this, the

* Revised figures reported by Collectors. opening balance of the year, Rs. 10,703 *, the total demand amounted to Rs. 23,382, of which Rs. 13,333 were collected, Rs. 141 were written off the accounts and Rs. 414 are reported to be irrecoverable, as the parties have no property. The net recoverable balance at the end of the year is Rs. 9,494, and is accounted for as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Amount collected after the close of the year	2,513
(2) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts... ..	980
(3) Amount involved in execution proceedings taken or pending ...	4,794
(4) Amount in respect of which no special reason for non-collection is assigned	1,207

39. *Interest on arrears of land revenue—Statement No. 14*.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,18,365; of which Rs. 23,149 were collected and Rupees 1,267 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,949 against Rs. 90,948 at the end of the previous year. The bulk of the outstanding arrears (Rs. 79,995) is due from Muhammad Ali Raja in Malabar, and remains uncollected for the reason stated in paragraph 26 *supra*. Of the remainder Rs. 13,954, a sum of Rs. 5,713 represents the interest on the overdue instalments of the purchase money of lands sold under the Iskapalli project in Guntúr, which has to be recovered through the Civil Courts. The only other districts in which the arrears under this head are large, are Nellore, Bellary and Chingleput. The bulk of the balance in Bellary could not be collected owing to adverse season.

40. *Sales of land under Standing Order Nos. 15, 16, 21 and 45*.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 1,790 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 2,338, were sold for Rs. 39,411; 199 acres of tank-bed land, assessed at Rs. 371, were sold for Rs. 11,074 under Standing Order No. 16; and 49 acres of house-sites in towns were sold for Rs. 6,353 under Standing Order No. 21. 1,976 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,345, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were resold under Standing Order No. 45 and fetched Rs. 5,290.

41. *Sub-division of quit-rent*.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Standing Order No. 58, of the joint liability of the holders of shares either in whole inam villages or in minor-inams in any of the districts in the Presidency.

42. *Transfer of registry of holding—Statement No. 15*.—Transfers of revenue registry fall under one or other of the following three heads :—

- (i) Transfers applied for *through* Registration officers.
- (ii) Transfers applied for *direct* to Revenue officers.
- (iii) Transfers proposed by Revenue officers *suo motu*.

(i) Under the first head, 63,917 applications were received during the year. The increase of 3,495, or 5·7 per cent. over the number received in the previous year, is the net result of an increase of 5,699 in 11 districts and a decrease of 2,124 in 11 districts. The largest increase occurred in Guntúr (+ 1,938) and in Salem (+ 1,436).

The increase in Salem is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in Guntúr has not been explained.

(ii) The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 77,372 against 62,314 in fasli 1314, an increase of 15,058 or 24·2 per cent. In 14 districts there was an increase of 20,927 and in the others a decrease of 5,869 applications. The largest increase was in Ganjáam (15,499) and was presumably due to the large number of applications made in order to secure agreement between registry and ownership in connection with the revision survey in progress in that district. The decrease was chiefly in the districts of North Arcot (2,405) and Tinnevely (2,668).

(iii) As compared with fasli 1314, there was an increase, from 21,630 to 24,740, in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. In eleven districts there was an aggregate increase of 6,821, but the bulk of it was in Ganjáam (4,058); in the remaining districts the decrease was 3,711.

Districts.	Percentage of pending cases to total.	number pending disposal at its beginning,
Madras	55·2	was 187,758. Of these 171,648 cases,
North Arcot	17·9	or over 91 per cent. were disposed of,
Malabar	16·6	leaving a balance of 16,110 cases pending
Bellary	16·2	at the end of the fasli. The percentage of
The Nilgiris	16·1	pending cases was high in Madras, North
South Arcot	15·3	Arcot, Malabar, Bellary, the Nilgiris,
Cuddapah	14·9	South Arcot and Cuddapah.

In respect of half the pending applications in Madras, orders as to the quit-rent leviable on the lands were issued only recently in G.O., No. 909, dated 14th September 1906. In North Arcot and Cuddapah the pending cases were mostly under "Transfers proposed by Revenue officers *suo motu*" and in a large number of them the time allowed in the notifications published in the Gazette had not expired. Most of the applications pending in Malabar, Bellary and South Arcot were received towards the close of the fasli.

The number of cases pending for over a year was large in Cuddapah, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem.

43. *Ruined tanks*.—Four ruined tanks, one each in Gódávári, Kistna, Bellary and Salem, were handed over to private individuals for repair under Board's Standing Order No. 8 on condition of the grantees paying the special rate of assessment prescribed in such cases.

44. The rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12 that the settlement of each taluk should be conducted by the Collector himself once in five years was complied with, except as regards Krishnagiri in Salem, Calicut and Walluvanad in the Malabar district.

45. *Loans and advances*.—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 6·28 lakhs against Rs. 5·01 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 3·61 lakhs having been granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2·67 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The increase occurred chiefly in Nellore (Rs. 18,060), Chingleput (Rs. 73,473), Salem (Rs. 43,622) and Coimbatore (Rs. 44,828) and was due to the fact that the season, though generally favourable over the Presidency as a whole, as will be evident from the statistics of rainfall and revenue, was during a part of the year of an adverse character in the three districts last named.

46. *Purpose of the loans*.—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,62,444 or 45 per cent. were for sinking new wells, the bulk of the disbursements being made in Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore and Tinnevely; Rs. 1,12,698 or 31 per cent. for repairing old wells, the bulk of which was advanced in Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput; Rs. 55,145 for the reclamation of land, of which more than three-fifths was taken by the ryots of Bellary and Madura. The loans for other purposes amounted to Rs. 30,687. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 1,56,505 or 59 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, chiefly in

the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura; Rs. 50,271 or 19 per cent. for the purchase of fodder; Rs. 5,919 for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 53,836 for all other purposes.

47. *Recoveries.*—Recoveries amounted to 82 per cent. of the instalments due under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 84 per cent. under the Agriculturists' Loans Act against 78 per cent. and 81 per cent. respectively, in the previous year. Sums of Rs. 6,681 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,696 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by the borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

48. Including interest Rs. 6,80,494 became repayable during the year under both the Acts, of which Rs. 2,73,874 or 40 per cent. was recovered without the issue of any notices; Rs. 2,67,253. (39 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 21,615 (3 per cent.) after the attachment of property; Rs. 2,532 (0·4 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 463 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 2,021 by the sale of land and Rs. 48 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rs. 1,15,220 that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appear against Kurnool (Rs. 16,876), Bellary (Rs. 39,725) and Madura (Rs. 18,532).

49. The following statement shows the amount of interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India for fasli 1315 :—

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.				Interest payable for the year by Local Government to Government of India at 3½ per cent. on mean outstanding.
Acts.	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	29,95,782	30,73,068	30,34,425	1,06,205
Agriculturists' Loans Act	5,67,433	7,03,619	6,35,526	22,243
Total ..	35,63,215	37,76,687	36,69,951	1,28,448

50. The following statement shows the financial results of the operations under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total, both Acts.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest payable for fasli 1315 (1905-1906) by the Local Government to the Government of India	1,06,205	22,243	1,28,448
2. Interest collected during the year	1,30,310	28,701	1,59,011
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i.e., difference between items 1 and 2	+ 24,105	+ 6,458	+ 30,563
4. Remissions of principal during the year	3,834	120	3,954
5. Net result for 1905-1906	+ 20,271	+ 6,338	+ 26,609
6. Net result for previous years	+ 38,524	+ 11,123	+ 49,647
	+ 32,407	+ 2,899	+ 35,306
	+ 34,054	+ 4,168	+ 38,222
	+ 38,939	+ 8,718	+ 47,657
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with <i>takavi</i> transactions.	+ 7,396	+ 4,252	+ 11,648
	14,894	11,000	25,894

* Represents the cost of the special establishments entertained in some districts and the cost of the time devoted to loans work by the ordinary Land Revenue establishment at 3½ per cent. on the amount advanced during the year.

51. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act 762 wells, calculated to benefit 3,192 acres, were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,08,727 and 607 wells, irrigating 2,826 acres, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 74,151. Rs. 25,922 were expended on the reclamation of 1,590 acres and Rs. 56,098 on other improvements benefiting 4,113 acres of land. The Salem district

shows the largest number of wells (313) constructed or repaired, Chingleput follows with 273 wells, Coimbatore with 165 wells and Cuddapah and Tinnevely with 94 and 92, respectively. The average cost of constructing and repairing a well was Rs. 143 and Rs. 122, respectively. The average extent of land benefited was 4.2 acres for each well constructed and 4.7 acres for each well repaired. The total number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the present rules is 19,462 and the number of those repaired 20,664. The amount spent on the former was 28.82 lakhs and on the latter 25.97 lakhs, the total extent benefited being 62,753 and 78,173 acres, respectively.

52. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 2,19,631 were granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 28,411 for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 4,655 for rebuilding houses, Rs. 9,365 for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 11,900 for other purposes. The largest number of cattle were purchased in Chingleput (1,703), Madura followed with 1,462 heads and Tanjore, Nellore, Cuddapah and Salem with 739, 511, 505 and 407 heads, respectively.

53. *Survey advances*.—The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 5,37,056, of which Rs. 1,30,253 were advanced in Tinnevely, Rs. 84,242 in Cuddapah and Rs. 54,967, Rs. 49,876 and Rs. 48,596 in Kurnool, Salem, and Guntur, respectively. The total amount which became repayable in the year was Rs. 7,00,050, of which Rs. 3,26,614 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,73,436. The largest balances appear against Cuddapah and Tinnevely.

54. *Irrigation works*.—Excluding wells, the total number of irrigation works in and out of repair has been returned as 47,246. This number comprises tanks, riverchannels, springchannels and anikats. Compared with the previously reported figures, viz., those for fasli 1310, there was an increase of 330 works, due, it is believed, to better registration of sources as well as to the construction of new works. The large majority of sources are tanks, mostly maintained by Government; but in several districts, chiefly Cuddapah and North Arcot, there is a large number of Dasabandam sources, i.e., works for the maintenance of which inams have been granted. The number of private tanks is small, viz., 3,448, or about 10 per cent. of the total number of tanks.

55. The largest number of river channels is reported to exist in Tanjore and Kistna; and the largest number of spring channels in Guntur and Anantapur.

56. The total number of wells with separate ayacuts or irrigable areas amounted to 511,922, of which nearly 98 per cent. were private sources. There was a large number of dasabandam wells in Cuddapah (8,094) and a comparatively smaller number in the remaining Deccan districts, North Arcot and Kistna. Compared with the previous quinquennium, there was an increase of about 5,300 in the number of wells, due partly to the construction of new wells and partly to the rectification of errors in the previously reported figures. Nearly 9 per cent. of these wells are out of repair, the proportion being larger than elsewhere in Chingleput, Gódvári, Bellary, Ganjam and Nellore. There were besides 179,329 wells which supplemented the irrigation from Government sources, against 155,581 in fasli 1310. North Arcot has the largest number of such wells (60,500) and is followed by Salem (27,100), South Arcot (26,500), Chingleput (15,200) and Cuddapah (13,100). Taking the works in

Kind.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1316.
Tanks	33,174	33,675
River channels	6,032	5,977
Spring "	7,156	6,576
Anikats	554	1,018
Total	46,916	47,246

repair, viz., 508,287 and excluding wells (466,633) none of which generally irrigates more than 5 or 6 acres, it will be observed from the abstract in the margin that about 69 per cent. of the tanks and 59 per cent. of other works (channels and anikats) irrigate below 50 acres each. The number of works irrigating from 50 to 100 acres is 5,111, from 100 to 200 acres, 3,990; not more than 4,987 works are returned as irrigating more than 200 acres each.

57. The following abstract shows the number of new works constructed during the quinquennium and their estimated cost :—

District.	Government or private.	Name of work constructed.	Number.	Amount of estimated cost.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjém	Private	Wells	528	Rs. 34,901
Visagapatam	Government	River channel	16	26,285
Gó dávari	Do.	Tanks	2	45,000
Kistna	Private	River channels	4	500
	Do.	Wells	224	52,360
	Private	Tanks	7	5,000
	Do.	Wells	521	92,100
Guntúr	Government	Do.	42	2,100
	Do.	River channels	2	Not given.
Kurnool	Government	Tanks	7	23,438
Bellary	Private	Wells	184	7,160
Anantapur†	Do.	Do.	162	18,761
Cuddapah	Private	Wells	831	123,690
	Government	Tanks	3	2,242
Nellore	Private	Do.	2	450
	Do.	Wells	693	90,486
Chingleput†	Do.	Do. .. ..	..	..

* The estimated cost of one tank is not given.

† Not received.

District.	Government or private.	Name of work constructed.	Number.	Amount of estimated cost.
				Rs.
South Arcot	Private	Tank	1	35
	Do.	Wells	5,471	4,14,920
North Arcot	Private	Wells	244	22,655
	Private	Tank	2	1,000
	Government	Anicut	1	8,000
Salem	Private	Do.	2	1,000
	Do.	Wells	2,197	3,29,550
Coimbatore	Private	Wells	4,952	14,85,600
Trichinopoly	Private	Wells	9,457	18,19,450
Tanjore	Do.	Do. .. ..	..	..
Madura	Private	Wells	3,876	7,25,960
Tinnevelly	Private	Tanks	8	8,100
	Do.	Wells	2,970	4,46,500

58. *Rent-roll*.—Excluding the Madras district where there is hardly any cultivation and where the revenue realized consists chiefly of quit-rent imposed on house-sites, the number of holdings in the year under report amounted to 3,497,759 showing an increase of 1,96,738 or nearly 6 per cent. as compared with the previous quinquennium. The increase occurred in all districts except Salem, Malabar, Gó dávari, Kistna and Nellore and was large in Guntúr, South Canara, South Arcot and Tinnevelly. The variations in Salem, South Canara and Malabar, were due to the introduction of the settlement during the quinquennium and those in the Gó dávari, Kistna, Nellore and Guntúr districts were due chiefly to the redistribution of the taluks and the formation of a new district. In the remaining districts the increase was due to expansion of cultivation. In Tinnevelly it was also due to the large number of transfers effected in anticipation of the ensuing settlement. Over 32 per cent. of the increase was under the head “joint pattas” and was due to the insistence by joint holders on the registry of their rights as such. The bulk of the increase under single and joint pattas is confined to holdings paying Rs. 10 and less a year, which amount to nearly two-thirds of the total number. The number of such holdings is bound to increase with the sub-division of family property which as a rule

does not entail partition. Of the total number of holdings returned, about two-thirds or 2,354,757 were assessed each at Rs. 10 and less, the gross assessment being Rs. 88,69,950 which gives an average of less than Rs. 4 to a holding. The bulk of these petty holdings consists of unirrigated land (acres 6,623,860) and the average area of a patta paying Rs. 10 and less comes to only 3.1 acres.

59. In their proceedings noted on the margin, Government ordered the collection of statistics to show the distribution of arable land among the different castes and classes of the population, and accepted the Board's suggestion to exhibit the information in a new section of the quinquennial rent-roll statement beginning with fasli 1310. The statistics for that fasli were forwarded to Government with B.P., No. 233 (Confidl. No. 213), dated 7th October 1902. A similar statement for the fasli under report will be submitted separately.

60. *Vernacular knowledge of civilians.*—The reports of the Collectors show that most of their Civilian Assistants have a fair knowledge of the vernaculars.

61. *The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris.*—These relations were on the whole fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. In Ganjám where the sharing system prevails in the majority of the zamindaris, the rent is undoubtedly high, and the landowners refuse occupancy rights to their tenants. In the Vizagapatam district there was some discontent among the ryots of the Bobbili estate owing to an attempt on the part of the Maharaja to enhance rents. There were also complaints in the Jeypore estate against the *mustajars* or middlemen who are not always judiciously selected. If the present tendency to substitute the “*jerayati*” or *ryotwari* for the “*mustajar*” system continues, the evil will be gradually mitigated. The proposed enhancement of rents in Gópálapuram estate in the Gódávári district, which seemed to have given rise to misunderstanding between the proprietor and the tenant in the preceding year, was not carried out and certain irrecoverable arrears handed down for several faslis were written off. The landlord and tenants are reported to be now at peace in this estate. The Raja of Venkatagiri, in the Nellore district, who during the previous fasli had repaired a certain number of irrigation works and had personally conducted the Jamabandi of his southern taluks, is reported to have further repaired several tanks in the Gúdúr taluk during the fasli. The state of Kaduvur zamindari in the Trichinopoly district is still far from satisfactory, as it is reported that the zamindar has no capacity for managing his estate properly. In the Uttumalai estate of the Tinnevely district, there was a slight improvement during the year in the relations between the estate and its tenants. It is reported that these relations were somewhat less satisfactory in the Urkad and Singampatti zamindaris during the year than in the previous one, probably owing to the adverse character of the season.

62. *Growth of sub-letting in ryotwar villages.*—As stated in the report for the previous year there is a steady growth of the tendency to sub-let ryotwari holdings, in other words there is an increase in the number of non-cultivating ryots, such as (1) Brahmins and Vaisyas, (2) landowners engaged in professions other than agriculture (3) absentee landholders and (4) owners of large landed property.

63. *Relations of the people to Government and of the different classes of people to one another.*—The relations of the people to Government and among themselves, continue to be amicable as before and call for no special remarks. The people are alive to the benefits of British rule and are peaceful and law abiding. No religious disturbances of any kind occurred during the year.

64. *The effect of recent legislation on the people.*—The abolition from 1st April 1906 of the village-cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893, was a boon greatly appreciated especially by the poorer ryots, while the enhancement of duty on ganja and bhang imposed a salutary check on the consumption of these pernicious drugs. The Land Encroachment Act has been in force for over a year and has worked smoothly and served the purpose for which it was intended. The effect of the Act will be more clearly perceived during the current and succeeding faslis. During the

year under report ten urban societies, one each in Chingleput, Guntur, Coimbatore and Tanjore, two each in Madras, Madura and Salem, and eight rural societies, one each in Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, and Salem were established under Act X of 1904. Including the two urban societies and ten rural societies formed in the previous fasli, twelve urban societies and eighteen rural societies were at work in thirteen districts of the Presidency. Every effort is being made to establish Co-operative Credit Societies in the remaining districts of the Presidency during fasli 1316.

(True Extract.)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with extracts of Collectors' reports.
„ all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
„ the Deputy Director of Land Records.
„ the Director of Agriculture.



No. 1.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee
Presidency for fasli

(Paragraph 2)

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sorts.						Cholam.				
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Average (b).	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Wholesale price, fasli 1315.	Commutation rate.		Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Wholesale price, fasli 1315.	Commutation rate.
1. Ganjam	17.0	15.5	11.4	23.9	27.1	19.7	22.5	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15.0	18.5	10.1	25.8	23.7	17.4	20.5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódvári (d)	15.0	12.7	10.8	23.0	20.5	16.7	19.6	40	28.0	23.1	17.1	..	..	..
4. Kistna (d)	15.4	12.4	10.6	22.8	20.3	16.6	19.5	40	26.0	19.6	16.0	18.8	28	..
5. Guntūr (d)	15.4	11.6	10.0	22.8	18.2	16.2	19.1	48	26.0	17.0	15.0	18.8	48	..
6. Kurnool—														
Proper							24.3	43					20.8	45
Pattikonda, Cambum and	13.2	11.7	10.4	21.2	19.0	17.4			30.0	21.3	19.3			
Markapur							18.7	40				21.3	39	
Koilkuntla							17.9	38				22.7	35	
7. Bellary—														
Black-cotton soil taluka—	13.2	12.0	9.5	20.2	20.5	15.3			30.0	25.5	18.5			
Bellary, Aldr and Adóni ..							19.5	35				21.6	36	
Western taluka—Hospet,														
Havinhadagalli, Kódligi,							19.1	35				21.9	39	
Bayadrag and Harpanahalli.														
8. Anantapur—														
Gooty and Tadpatri	13.2	12.8	9.7	21.0	22.0	16.1			30.0	25.0	18.2			
Anantapur, Kalyandrug,							19.3	40				21.5	37	
Uharnavaram and Penu-							18.7	40						
konda														
Hindapur and Madakasira ..	13.2	12.1	5.9	20.7	19.0	16.3	18.1	38	30.0	20.1	17.5	20.2	35	
9. Cuddapah	14.0	12.3	10.0	20.2	18.6	15.1	16.8	45	26.0	17.0	14.7	16.3	37	
10. Nellore (d)	12.0	9.3	8.0	16.2	15.6	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madras	14.0	11.5	9.9	19.4	18.2	15.3	17.5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	14.0	11.3	9.3	21.7	18.2	14.9	17.5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	14.0	12.4	10.1	21.1	19.5	15.6	17.8	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. North Arcot	13.6	12.1	9.1	19.1	16.8	13.7	16.1	45	26.0	18.6	13.2	15.5	48	
15. Salem	13.0	10.9	8.7	18.0	16.1	12.8	14.2	38	24.0	19.9	18.4	14.9	40	
16. Coimbatore	14.0	11.3	8.5	20.6	18.4	13.8	16.2	39	24.0	22.5	15.1	..	..	..
17. Trichinopoly	15.0	11.8	9.6	21.6	19.3	15.6	18.4	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Tanjore	14.0	11.4	8.7	19.6	17.9	13.5	13.5	39	24.0	23.0	14.5	14.5	46	
19. Madura	13.4	11.0	8.9	17.1	17.2	13.8	16.2	45	23.0	17.9	13.3	..	..	..
20. Tinnevely	11.0	9.5	8.2	6.7	12.7	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The Nilgiris (Hills)														
22. Malabar—														
Palghat and Calicut	13.4	11.3	9.5	19.8	18.2	15.4	18.1	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluka														
23. South Canara	14.0	12.3	10.8	19.3	19.7	16.8	22.4	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	13.8	12.0	9.7	21.2	19.2	15.4	..	..	26.7	21.2	16.1	..	..	..

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896, and E.P., No. 31 of 1897.

(b) Averages for the ten normal years ending fasli 1309 (1899-1900), excluding 1891-1892, 1892-1893, 1896-1897, 1897-1898,

(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.

(d) The figures showing the normal rate, average and for the first three months of 1904-1905 in Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore,

(e) The figures indicating the average relate to the old Kistna district.

• Average of white and yellow cholam.

† Since corrected.

‡ Includes red cholam.

§ Includes black cholam.

|| The average price recorded only in the Wynad.

Notes.—(1) The wholesale prices shown against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool Proper, are the prices in the ryots' selling
(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, differences in the commutation
(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gódvári and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts in each district of the Madras 1315 (1905-1906).

(of the report.)

Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(e) Varagu.			
Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Wholesale price, fasli 1315.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Wholesale price, fasli 1315.	Commutation rate.	Average (b). †	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Wholesale price, fasli 1315.	Commutation rate.
30.0	24.5	16.4	19.3	42	30.0	28.1	17.8	20.3	45	29.0	29.5	16.0	..	..	..	..
28.0	24.6	18.4	..	..	28.0	25.6	16.7	19.6	38	29.8	25.4	14.5	..	..	..	..
26.0	19.8	16.1	..	..	28.0	22.5	16.9	..	..	28.7	23.8	14.1	..	..	..	..
26.0	16.8	15.1	..	..	28.0	19.9	16.1	..	..	20.8	22.3	13.0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19.2	16.7	..	..	20.8	19.9	14.0	..	..	..	..
28.0	20.7	16.3	..	..	(b) 27.6	20.4	17.4	..	..	20.8	21.7	14.7	† 25.0	22.4	35.4	80
..	..	..	..	..	(b) 33.7	31.2	20.8	..	..	24.5	25.6	15.8	..	..	..	..
28.0	24.9	17.7	..	..	32.2	27.0	19.0	..	..	24.6	22.8	14.3	..	..	..	..
28.0	20.6	16.6	18.9	36	32.2	21.6	17.3	..	..	21.2	18.8	13.8	..	..	..	..
24.0	17.7	14.1	15.7	45	28.0	19.6	15.7	..	..	18.9	19.7	13.6	36.4	26.6	29.6	75
..	..	..	..	..	24.0	17.5	13.2	..	..	19.4	17.7	12.3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24.0	18.1	14.0	16.0	33	17.2	17.0	12.1	..	..	..	54
26.0	17.0	13.9	13.4	39	28.0	19.3	14.6	..	..	21.2	17.2	12.1	37.1	24.6	28.9	60
27.0	19.9	15.1	16.8	42	32.0	20.6	15.3	17.0	38	21.2	18.2	13.4	38.1	31.1	34.6	63
27.0	18.6	13.8	16.2	48	31.0	21.9	16.1	18.9	48	24.0	19.4	18.8	29.7	27.1	..	..
26.0	21.2	14.2	15.8	40	28.0	21.6	14.9	16.6	40	21.9	15.7	11.9	..	..	..	..
26.0	19.4	15.0	17.6	36	28.0	22.3	15.9	18.7	36	18.4	16.9	11.5	38.4	22.9	26.9	65
(b) 24.7	18.3	13.5	15.9	36	28.0	19.7	15.3	18.0	36	..	..	..	40.0	22.6	26.6	63
26.0	18.7	12.5	12.5	45	28.0	21.1	14.3	..	..	19.4	18.0	11.9	28.0	21.2	..	..
22.0	15.4	12.1	..	..	26.0	19.8	13.5	..	..	16.6	17.8	12.9	33.2	25.6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21.0	17.1	12.8	..	..	17.8	15.0	12.0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	(b) 24.8	22.7	16.4	..	..	17.5	15.2	12.2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15.2	14.6	11.9	..	..	..	..
26.8	19.9	14.9	..	..	28.1	22.1	16.0	..	..	21.5	19.8	13.3	33.6	23.2	..	..

and 1899-1900. Normal rates have not been fixed.

relate to the old districts.

months, i.e., the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year. rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices not being large. this grain was Rs. 96.

No. 2.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1315.	Peishkash payable to Government in fasli 1315.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,71,537	82,156.
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram ..	384,000	81,280	465,280	17,71,640	(a) 4,94,068
	Bobbili ..	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,35,985	83,652.
Gódvári ..	Pithápuram ..	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,67,130	2,43,100
Kistna ..	Nidavólu-Baharhalli ..	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,87,308	1,14,592
	Dévarakóta ..	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,60,741	79,508
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,00,729	(b) 3,68,843.
	Karvetnagar ..	218,880	222,720	441,600	6,20,830	1,73,880
North Arcot ..	Kalahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	1,14,441	(c) 1,72,991
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,04,447	
Madura ..	Ramnád ..	586,880	158,720	745,600	7,31,081	2,94,414
	Sivaganga ..	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,11,168	2,56,551
Tinnevely ..	Ettaiyapuram ..	..	..	337,760	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates ..	..	..	7,996,640	(d) 1,10,74,376	25,15,533.
	Jeypore ..	..	..	5,975,680	9,01,847	16,000
	Total ..	..	..	19,085,910	2,02,05,291	49,83,617

										RS.
(a) Vizagapatam portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,77,493
Ganjām portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,744
Gódvári portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,831
									Total ..	4,94,068
(b) Nellore portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,22,711
Gantúr portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,132
									Total ..	3,68,843
(c) Chingleput portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,388
North Arcot portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,266
Nellore portion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,337
									Total ..	1,72,991

(d) Includes the revenue of the portion of the Kalahasti estate in the Chingleput district.

**No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the
Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).**



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages. (a)	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	1,271	226,353	2,59,513	168,067	5,43,176	394,420	8,02,689
Vizagapatam ..	382	109,781	1,10,854	61,894	3,40,739	171,675	4,51,593
Górávari ..	484	360,829	5,60,823	178,297	13,89,356	539,126	19,00,179
Kistna ..	768	593,202	8,12,171	362,692	23,96,673	955,894	32,08,844
Guntūr ..	763	1,524,227	27,48,415	230,849	18,19,682	1,765,076	45,68,097
Nellore ..	504	613,334	6,60,133	205,725	11,22,802	849,059	17,82,935
Cuddapah ..	1,090	1,203,958	9,20,723	129,838	7,95,947	1,333,796	17,16,670
Anantapur ..	617	1,009,903	5,09,236	98,434	4,22,477	1,108,337	9,31,713
Bellary ..	873	1,747,046	12,80,527	39,274	2,28,835	1,786,320	15,09,362
Kurnool ..	700	1,319,099	12,09,036	29,218	1,84,560	1,348,317	13,93,596
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	1,486	293,463	3,22,838	360,067	12,72,042	658,550	(b) 16,00,883
North Arcot ..	1,634	580,994	6,96,844	250,804	13,74,558	831,798	20,71,402
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,208,189	17,75,407	366,014	20,11,226	1,574,203	37,86,633
Tanjore ..	1,436	368,192	5,41,162	769,146	49,52,570	1,137,338	54,93,722
Trichinopoly ..	579	931,956	9,30,382	141,381	9,91,769	1,073,387	19,28,151
Madura ..	735	887,914	9,76,815	178,876	8,97,375	1,066,790	18,74,190
Tinnevely ..	885	1,280,176	9,27,968	200,345	17,08,929	1,480,521	26,36,897
Coimbatore ..	1,492	2,399,607	22,08,747	88,312	6,49,734	2,487,919	28,58,481
The Nilgiris ..	48	183,766	1,12,564	5,257	11,286	189,028	1,23,850
Salem ..	2,786	1,310,550	15,18,855	101,253	6,08,490	1,411,803	21,28,845
South Canara ..	799	248,482	1,10,580	490,248	22,29,007	738,730	23,39,587
Malabar ..	2,225	656,058	14,07,826	538,290	18,34,558	1,194,348	32,41,884
Total ..	24,144	19,092,079	2,06,06,909	4,994,301	2,77,36,791	24,086,380	4,83,49,703

Districts.	Remainder—cont.				Add lands taken up or transferred			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	167,217	5,40,341	391,845	7,97,812	3,416	3,418	4,321	12,130
Vizagapatam ..	61,172	3,86,743	170,001	4,46,448	2,205	2,964	924	4,954
Górávari ..	172,360	18,11,242	499,754	18,48,347	43,772	25,243	6,405	29,435
Kistna ..	350,671	23,24,510	924,638	31,10,068	15,839	21,942	10,097	68,265
Guntūr ..	227,279	17,93,930	1,726,974	45,02,404	23,860	37,898	2,875	22,285
Nellore ..	202,166	11,04,019	825,413	17,45,989	10,357	10,277	3,191	17,915
Cuddapah ..	127,180	7,80,589	1,304,494	16,37,080	18,381	11,492	3,244	18,081
Anantapur ..	95,962	4,13,192	1,064,271	9,08,330	24,649	16,651	2,398	8,954
Bellary ..	38,119	2,22,670	1,749,689	14,76,454	36,844	28,334	904	4,697
Kurnool ..	27,931	1,78,060	1,309,018	13,63,370	28,303	22,571	9,427	12,958
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	352,359	12,44,468	643,483	(b) 15,65,327	5,922	6,629	7,471	26,964
North Arcot ..	247,138	13,54,713	816,658	20,39,352	8,626	9,828	3,853	20,713
South Arcot ..	360,302	19,81,679	1,549,434	37,30,886	26,708	35,009	6,128	31,887
Tanjore ..	755,315	48,62,107	1,119,458	53,96,866	4,368	6,781	14,142	92,933
Trichinopoly ..	138,827	9,73,207	1,056,697	18,95,107	14,167	14,551	2,612	18,810
Madura ..	174,511	8,73,622	1,045,132	18,31,455	21,271	22,598	4,683	25,340
Tinnevely ..	193,617	16,52,774	1,445,050	25,60,560	31,848	22,057	6,801	56,617
Coimbatore ..	85,857	6,28,016	2,414,837	27,71,113	67,921	63,732	3,417	24,276
The Nilgiris ..	5,064	10,857	180,912	1,18,683	7,318	4,171	167	372
Salem ..	97,759	5,89,079	1,358,132	20,53,142	52,231	43,788	5,287	29,541
South Canara ..	479,937	21,83,584	724,525	22,90,475	14,145	6,336	10,142	44,993
Malabar ..	532,062	18,19,476	1,184,347	32,20,166	8,352	16,061	5,711	15,035
Total ..	4,892,295	2,71,78,868	23,504,762	4,73,49,434	170,493	4,26,326	114,200	5,82,420

* Since corrected.

(a) Paragraph 5 of the report.

(b) Includes Rs. 6,003, the assessment of certain Izara villages for which the particulars of dry and wet are not available.

several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1,725	2,042	850	2,885	2,575	4,877	224,628	2,57,471
952	1,149	722	3,996	1,674	5,145	108,829	1,09,705
33,435	23,718	5,937	28,114	39,372	51,832	327,394	5,37,105
19,235	26,613	12,021	72,183	31,256	98,776	573,967	7,85,558
24,532	39,941	3,570	23,752	28,102	65,693	1,499,695	27,08,474
20,077	18,163	3,569	18,783	23,646	36,946	623,257	6,41,970
26,644	14,232	2,658	15,358	29,302	29,590	1,177,314	9,06,491
41,594	14,098	2,472	9,285	44,066	23,383	968,309	4,95,138
35,476	26,743	1,155	6,165	36,631	32,908	1,711,570	12,53,784
38,012	33,716	1,287	6,510	39,299	40,226	1,281,057	11,75,320
7,339	7,982	7,728	27,574	15,067	35,556	291,124	3,14,856
11,474	12,205	3,666	19,845	15,140	32,050	569,520	6,84,639
19,057	26,200	5,712	29,547	24,769	55,747	1,189,132	17,49,207
4,049	6,393	13,831	90,463	17,380	96,856	364,143	5,34,759
14,086	14,482	2,554	18,562	16,640	33,044	917,870	9,21,900
17,293	18,982	4,365	23,753	21,658	42,735	870,621	9,57,833
28,743	20,182	6,728	56,155	35,471	76,337	1,251,433	9,07,786
70,127	65,650	2,955	21,718	73,082	87,368	2,329,480	21,43,097
7,918	4,738	193	429	8,111	5,167	175,848	1,07,826
50,177	54,792	3,494	20,411	53,671	75,203	1,260,373	14,64,063
3,894	5,639	10,311	45,423	14,205	49,112	244,588	1,06,891
3,773	6,636	6,228	15,082	10,001	21,718	652,285	14,00,690
479,612	4,42,340	102,006	5,37,923	581,618	10,00,269	18,612,467	2,01,64,563

from other heads.

Total holdings.

Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
7,737	15,548	228,044	2,60,889	171,538	5,52,471	399,582	8,13,360
8,129	7,918	111,034	1,12,669	62,096	3,41,697	173,130	4,54,366
50,177	54,678	371,166	5,62,348	178,765	13,40,677	549,931	19,03,025
25,936	85,207	589,806	8,07,500	360,768	23,87,775	950,574	31,93,275
26,735	60,178	1,523,555	27,46,367	230,154	18,16,215	1,753,709	45,62,582
13,548	28,192	633,614	6,52,247	205,347	11,21,934	838,961	17,74,151
21,625	29,573	1,195,695	9,17,983	130,424	7,98,670	1,326,119	17,16,633
27,047	19,605	992,958	5,05,789	98,560	4,22,146	1,091,318	9,27,935
37,748	33,331	1,748,414	12,82,118	39,023	2,27,667	1,787,437	15,09,785
37,730	35,524	1,309,390	11,97,891	37,358	1,91,003	1,346,748	13,88,894
13,393	33,613	297,046	3,21,485	359,830	12,71,452	656,876	(b) 15,98,940
12,479	30,541	578,146	6,94,467	250,991	13,75,426	829,137	20,69,893
32,886	66,846	1,215,840	17,84,216	366,430	20,13,516	1,582,270	37,97,732
18,510	99,714	368,511	5,41,540	769,457	49,55,040	1,137,968	54,96,580
16,769	33,361	932,027	9,86,451	141,439	9,92,017	1,073,466	19,28,468
25,954	47,938	891,892	9,50,431	179,194	8,98,962	1,071,086	18,79,398
38,649	78,674	1,283,281	9,29,843	200,418	17,09,391	1,433,699	26,39,284
71,338	88,008	2,397,401	22,06,829	88,774	6,52,292	2,486,175	28,59,121
7,485	4,543	183,166	1,11,997	5,231	11,229	188,397	1,23,226
57,518	73,329	1,312,604	15,07,851	103,046	6,18,620	1,415,650	21,26,471
24,287	51,329	258,733	1,13,227	490,079	22,28,577	748,812	29,41,804
14,063	31,096	660,637	14,16,751	537,773	18,34,511	1,198,410	32,51,262
584,693	10,08,746	19,082,960	2,05,90,889	5,006,495	2,77,61,288	24,089,455	4,83,58,180

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation.

Districts.	Waste remitted. (e)					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	225	533	225	533
Vizagapatam	2,405	9,349	2,405	9,349
Górávari	1,077	3,749	1,077	3,749
Kistna	2,726	6,478	9,688	40,617	12,414	47,095
Guntúr	1,682	9,289	1,682	9,289
Nellore	3,505	16,575	3,505	16,975
Cuddapah	13,188	61,420	13,188	61,420
Anantapur	14,809	63,515	14,809	63,515
Bellary	1,631	7,328	1,631	7,328
Kurnool	1,083	6,158	1,083	6,158
Madras
Chingleput	17,637	62,985	17,637	62,985
North Arcot	4,619	20,426	4,619	20,426
South Arcot	108	525	108	525
Tanjore	829	3,182	829	3,182
Trichinopoly	3,718	14,037	3,718	14,037
Madura	12	11	12,457	45,609	12,469	45,620
Tinnevelly	9,845	53,288	9,845	53,288
Coimbatore	801	4,328	801	4,328
The Nilgiris
Salem	11,342	62,110	11,342	62,110
South Canara
Malabar	43	87	43	87
Total ..	2,738	6,489	110,693	4,86,510	113,430	4,91,999

Districts.	Remainder				
	Wet—cont.		Total.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.
	47	48	49	50	51
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	5,51,938	20,413	355,042	44,315	399,357
Vizagapatam	3,32,348	125	138,007	32,718	170,725
Górávari	13,36,928	1,28,104	372,414	176,440	548,854
Kistna	23,47,158	1,72,357	698,238	244,922	938,160
Guntúr	18,06,926	3,211	1,465,721	285,911	1,752,027
Nellore	11,04,959	71,987	599,694	235,762	835,456
Cuddapah	7,87,250	24,961	1,088,558	224,131	† 1,312,931
Anantapur	3,58,631	27,267	838,703	237,806	1,076,509
Bellary	2,20,339	35,267	1,644,261	141,295	1,785,806
Kurnool	1,84,845	10,788	1,260,205	85,460	1,845,665
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,08,467	1,11,817	478,111	161,087	† 639,289
North Arcot	13,55,000	1,16,096	662,049	162,400	† 824,518
South Arcot	20,12,991	1,69,379	1,369,209	211,311	† 1,582,162
Tanjore	49,51,858	1,24,533	1,002,360	134,779	1,137,189
Trichinopoly	9,77,980	82,356	804,449	265,019	† 1,069,748
Madura	8,53,353	84,265	848,950	209,667	† 1,058,617
Tinnevelly	16,56,103	53,893	1,029,641	444,213	1,473,854
Coimbatore	6,47,964	18,811	1,911,074	574,300	† 2,485,374
The Nilgiris	11,229	..	61,972	126,425	188,397
Salem	5,56,510	..	1,176,925	226,305	† 1,404,308
South Canara	22,28,577	..	748,812	..	748,812
Malabar	18,34,424	39,050	1,052,321	146,046	1,198,367
Total ..	2,72,75,778	12,94,680	19,601,714	4,370,312	23,976,026

(c) Paragraph 14 of the report.

(d) Paragraph 12 of the report.

(e) Paragraph 11 of the report.

in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Remainder charged.							
Dry.					Wet.		
Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water (d).	Extent.		
Actual cultivation. (c)	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
188,062	39,982	228,044	2,60,889	61,817	166,980	4,383	171,813
80,368	30,671	111,034	1,12,669	9,426	57,644	2,047	59,691
204,216	166,950	371,166	5,62,348	1,21,844	168,198	9,490	177,688
357,762	229,318	587,080	8,01,022	2,25,479	335,476	15,604	351,080
1,242,090	281,070	1,523,555	27,46,367	83,970	223,631	4,841	228,472
409,496	224,118	633,614	6,52,247	66,119	190,198	11,644	201,842
981,432	214,035	1,195,695	9,17,983	34,635	107,124	10,096	117,236
765,065	227,832	992,958	5,05,789	19,690	73,637	9,914	83,551
1,610,913	187,252	1,748,414	12,82,118	7,144	33,848	4,043	37,892
1,225,976	83,414	1,309,390	11,97,891	19,151	34,229	2,046	36,275
190,667	116,364	297,046	3,21,485	24,538	297,444	44,723	342,193
433,917	144,160	578,146	6,94,467	68,552	228,132	18,240	246,372
1,018,389	195,957	1,215,840	17,84,216	2,83,085	350,820	15,354	366,322
262,414	106,097	368,511	6,41,540	1,22,194	739,946	28,682	768,628
675,881	255,867	932,027	9,36,451	50,055	128,568	9,152	137,721
694,936	196,944	891,880	9,80,420	1,38,755	154,014	12,723	166,737
847,890	435,301	1,283,281	9,29,843	36,278	181,751	8,822	190,572
1,826,341	571,060	2,397,401	22,06,829	33,926	84,733	3,240	87,973
57,757	125,379	183,166	1,11,997	..	4,185	1,046	5,231
1,094,362	217,174	1,312,604	15,07,851	12,788	82,563	9,131	91,704
258,733	..	258,733	1,13,227	..	490,079	..	490,079
524,736	135,901	660,637	14,16,751	..	527,555	10,145	537,730
14,941,429	4,184,996	19,086,222	2,05,84,400	14,18,941	4,660,285	235,316	4,895,803

charged—*cont.*

Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Collector's statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
8,12,827	81,730	8,94,557	23,655	8,70,902	2,48,897	11,19,795
4,45,017	9,551	4,54,568	45,912	4,08,656	1,61,508	5,70,164
18,99,276	2,49,948	21,49,224	57,760	20,91,464	12,20,979	33,12,443
31,48,180	3,97,836	35,46,016	65,858	34,80,158	18,66,649	53,46,807
45,53,298	87,181	46,40,474	75,082	45,65,392	4,96,807	50,62,199
17,57,206	1,38,106	18,95,312	46,188	18,49,124	2,60,185	21,09,309
16,55,233	59,696	17,14,829	1,58,578	15,61,251	3,70,523	19,31,774
864,420	46,957	9,11,377	35,875	8,75,502	2,41,342	11,16,844
1,602,457	42,411	15,44,868	18,839	15,26,029	2,78,262	18,04,291
13,82,736	29,939	14,12,675	41,733	13,70,942	3,88,611	17,59,553
..	..	..	..	..	88,896	88,896
(d) 15,35,955	1,36,350	16,72,305	67,648	16,04,657	1,16,935	17,21,592
20,49,467	1,84,648	22,34,115	68,710	21,70,405	2,38,355	24,08,760
37,97,207	4,52,464	42,49,671	71,099	41,78,572	2,82,051	44,60,623
54,93,398	2,46,727	57,40,125	77,663	56,62,462	2,63,835	59,26,297
19,14,431	1,32,411	20,46,842	82,262	19,64,580	1,46,252	21,10,832
18,33,773	2,23,020	20,56,793	94,692	19,62,101	3,80,877	23,42,978
25,85,946	90,171	26,76,117	3,15,151	23,60,966	2,86,243	26,47,209
28,54,793	52,737	29,07,530	64,283	28,43,247	2,03,779	30,47,026
1,23,226	..	1,23,226	255	1,22,971	7,301	1,30,272
20,64,361	12,788	20,77,149	1,74,876	19,02,273	89,155	19,91,428
23,41,804	..	23,41,804	5,90,718	17,51,086	77,726	18,28,812
32,51,175	39,050	32,90,225	5,20,118	27,70,107	1,77,114	29,47,221
47,866,181	27,13,621	5,05,79,802	126,86,955	4,78,92,847	78,92,282	5,57,85,129

† Include the following extent for which particulars of "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given—

Districts.	Dry (column 41).	Wet (column 46).	Total (column 51).
Guntūr	ACS. 395	ACS. ..	ACS. 395
Cuddapah	228	16	244
Bellary	249	1	250
Chingleput	15	26	41
North Arcot	69	..	69
South Arcot	1,494	148	1,642
Trichinopoly	279	1	280
Salem	1,068	10	1,078
Total	3,797	202	3,999

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari
Land Revenue for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	226,353	228,044	1,691	..	2,59,513	2,60,889
2. Vizagapatam	109,781	111,034	1,253	..	1,10,854	1,12,669
3. Gódvári	360,829	371,166	10,337	..	5,60,823	5,62,348
4. Kistna	593,202	589,806	..	3,396	8,12,171	8,07,500
5. Guntúr	1,524,227	1,523,555	..	672	27,45,415	27,46,367
6. Nellore	643,334	633,614	..	9,720	6,60,133	6,52,247
7. Cuddapah	1,203,958	1,195,695	..	8,263	9,20,723	9,17,983
8. Anantapur	1,009,903	992,958	..	16,945	5,09,236	5,05,789
9. Bellary	1,747,046	1,748,414	1,368	..	12,80,527	12,82,118
10. Kurnool	1,319,099	1,309,390	..	9,709	12,09,036	11,97,891
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	298,463	297,046	..	1,417	3,22,838	3,21,485
13. North Arcot	580,994	578,146	..	2,848	6,96,844	6,94,467
14. South Arcot	1,208,189	1,215,840	7,651	..	17,75,407	17,84,216
15. Tanjore	368,192	368,511	319	..	5,41,152	5,41,540
16. Trichinopoly	931,956	932,027	71	..	9,36,382	9,36,451
17. Madura	887,914	891,592	3,678	..	9,76,815	9,80,431
18. Tinnevely	1,280,176	1,283,281	3,105	..	9,27,968	9,29,843
19. Coimbatore	2,399,607	2,397,401	..	2,206	22,08,747	22,06,829
20. The Nilgiris	183,766	183,166	..	600	1,12,564	1,11,997
21. Salem	1,310,550	1,312,004	2,054	..	15,18,855	15,07,851
22. South Canara	248,482	258,733	10,251	..	1,10,580	1,13,227
23. Malabar	656,058	660,637	4,579	..	14,07,326	14,16,751
Total ..	19,092,079	19,092,960	46,657	55,776	2,06,06,909	2,05,90,889
Net ..	..	..	..	9,119	..	..

Districts.	Dry—cont.		Wet.			
	Assessment—cont.		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam	1,376	..	168,067	171,538	3,471	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,815	..	61,894	62,096	202	..
3. Gódvári	1,525	..	178,297	178,765	468	..
4. Kistna .. .. .	..	4,671	362,692	360,768	..	1,924
5. Guntúr .. .. .	..	2,048	230,849	230,154	..	695
6. Nellore .. .. .	..	7,886	205,725	205,347	..	378
7. Cuddapah .. .. .	..	2,740	129,838	130,424	586	..
8. Anantapur .. .. .	..	3,447	98,434	98,360	..	74
9. Bellary	1,591	..	39,274	39,023	..	251
10. Kurnool .. .. .	..	11,145	29,218	37,358	8,140	..
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput .. .. .	..	1,353	360,087	359,830	..	257
13. North Arcot .. .. .	..	2,377	250,804	250,991	187	..
14. South Arcot	8,809	..	368,014	366,430	416	..
15. Tanjore	388	..	769,146	769,457	311	..
16. Trichinopoly	69	..	141,381	141,439	58	..
17. Madura	3,616	..	178,876	179,194	318	..
18. Tinnevely	1,875	..	200,345	200,418	73	..
19. Coimbatore .. .. .	..	1,918	88,312	88,774	462	..
20. The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	567	5,257	5,231	..	26
21. Salem .. .. .	..	11,004	101,253	103,046	1,793	..
22. South Canara	2,647	..	490,248	490,079	..	169
23. Malabar	9,425	..	538,290	537,773	..	517
Total ..	33,136	49,156	4,994,301	5,006,495	16,485	4,291
Net ..	..	16,020	..	..	12,194	..

* Since corrected—vide remark in statement No. 3.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet— <i>cont.</i>				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām	5,43,176	5,52,471	9,295	..	394,420	399,582
2. Vizagapatam	3,40,739	3,41,697	958	..	171,675	173,130
3. Gōdāvari	13,39,356	13,40,677	1,321	..	539,126	549,931
4. Kistna	23,96,673	23,87,775	..	8,898	955,894*	950,574
5. Guntūr	18,19,682	18,16,215	..	3,467	1,755,076	1,753,709
6. Nellore	11,22,802	11,21,934	..	868	849,059	838,961
7. Cuddapah	7,95,947	7,98,670	2,723	..	1,333,796	1,326,119
8. Anantapur	4,22,477	4,22,146	..	331	1,108,337	1,091,818
9. Bellary	2,28,835	2,27,667	..	1,168	1,786,320	1,787,437
10. Kurnool	1,84,560	1,91,003	6,443	..	1,348,317	1,846,748
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	12,72,042	12,71,452	..	590	658,550	656,876
13. North Arcot	13,74,558	13,75,426	868	..	831,798	829,137
14. South Arcot	20,11,226	20,13,516	2,290	..	1,574,203	1,582,270
15. Tanjore	49,52,570	49,55,040	2,470	..	1,137,338	1,137,968
16. Trichinopoly	9,91,769	9,92,017	248	..	1,073,337	1,073,466
17. Madura	8,97,375	8,98,962	1,587	..	1,066,790	1,071,086
18. Tinnevely	17,08,929	17,09,391	462	..	1,480,521	1,483,699
19. Coimbatore	6,49,734	6,52,292	2,558	..	2,487,919	2,486,176
20. The Nilgiris	11,286	11,229	..	57	189,023	188,397
21. Salem	6,09,490	6,18,620	9,130	..	1,411,503	1,415,650
22. South Canara	22,29,007	22,28,577	..	430	738,730*	748,812
23. Malabar	18,34,558	18,34,511	..	47	1,194,348	1,198,410
Total ..	2,77,36,791	2,77,61,288	40,353	15,856	24,086,380	24,089,455
Net ..	..	..	21,497	..	..	..

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>					
	Land— <i>cont.</i>		Assessment.			
	Comparison (δ).		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison. (δ)	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	5,162	..	8,02,689	8,13,360	10,671	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,455	..	4,51,593	4,54,366	2,773	..
3. Gōdāvari	10,805	..	19,00,179	19,03,025	2,846	..
4. Kistna .. .. .	..	5,320	32,08,844*	31,95,275	..	13,569
5. Guntūr .. .. .	..	1,367	45,68,097	45,62,582	..	5,615
6. Nellore .. .. .	..	10,098	17,82,935	17,74,131	..	8,754
7. Cuddapah .. .. .	..	7,677	17,16,670	17,16,653	..	17
8. Anantapur .. .. .	..	17,019	9,31,713	9,27,935	..	3,778
9. Bellary	1,117	..	15,09,362	15,09,785	423	..
10. Kurnool .. .. .	..	1,569	13,93,596	13,88,894	..	4,702
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput .. .. .	..	1,674	(a) 16,00,883	(a) 15,98,940	..	1,943
13. North Arcot .. .. .	..	2,661	20,71,402	20,69,893	..	1,509
14. South Arcot	8,067	..	37,86,633	37,97,732	11,099	..
15. Tanjore	630	..	54,93,722	54,96,680	2,858	..
16. Trichinopoly	129	..	19,28,151	19,23,468	317	..
17. Madura	4,296	..	18,74,190	18,79,393	6,203	..
18. Tinnevely	3,178	..	26,36,897	26,39,234	2,337	..
19. Coimbatore .. .. .	..	1,744	28,68,481	28,59,121	640	..
20. The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	626	1,23,850	1,23,226	..	624
21. Salem	3,847	..	21,28,345	21,26,471	..	1,874
22. South Canara	10,082	..	23,39,587	23,41,804	2,217	..
23. Malabar	4,062	..	32,41,884	32,51,262	9,378	..
Total ..	52,830	49,755	4,83,49,703	4,83,58,180	50,762	42,285
Net ..	3,075	..	..	..	8,477	..

* Since corrected—*vide* remark in statement No. 3.(a) *Vide* remark (b) against columns 8 and 32 of statement No. 3. (b) *Vide* remark (a) and 10 of the report.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.				Second-rop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
				Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
						Increase.	Decrease.		
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam				76,183	81,730	6,547	..	8,77,872	8,95,090
2. Vizagapatam				9,580	9,551	..	29	4,61,173	4,63,917
3. Godavari				2,04,190	2,49,948	45,758	..	21,04,369	21,52,973
4. Kistna				3,69,858	3,97,836	27,978	..	* 35,78,702	35,93,111
5. Guntur				73,670	87,181	13,511	..	46,41,767	46,49,763
6. Nellore				60,048	1,33,106	78,058	..	18,42,983	19,12,287
7. Cuddapah				29,452	59,596	30,144	..	17,46,122	17,76,249
8. Anantapur				49,562	46,957	..	2,605	9,81,275	9,74,892
9. Bellary				36,391	42,411	6,020	..	15,45,753	15,52,196
10. Kurnool				16,672	29,939	13,267	..	14,10,268	14,18,833
11. Madras .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput				32,145	1,36,350	1,04,205	..	16,33,028	17,35,290
13. North Arcot				72,228	1,84,648	1,12,420	..	21,43,630	22,54,541
14. South Arcot				2,85,846	4,52,464	1,66,618	..	40,72,479	42,50,196
15. Tanjore				2,34,369	2,46,727	12,358	..	57,28,091	57,43,307
16. Trichinopoly				1,19,252	1,32,411	13,159	..	20,47,403	20,60,879
17. Madura				2,18,312	2,23,020	4,708	..	20,92,502	21,02,413
18. Tinnevelly				87,048	90,171	3,123	..	27,23,945	27,29,405
19. Coimbatore				52,569	52,737	168	..	29,11,050	29,11,858
20. The Nilgiris .. .. .				..	..	..	..	1,23,850	1,23,226
21. Salem				17,240	12,788	..	4,452	21,45,585	21,39,259
22. South Canara .. .. .				..	..	..	..	23,39,587	23,41,804
23. Malabar				36,572	39,050	2,478	..	32,78,456	32,90,312
Total ..				20,80,187	27,13,621	6,40,520	7,086	5,04,29,890	5,10,71,801
Net ..				..	..	6,33,434	..	..	..

Districts.				Total— <i>cont.</i>		Deduct remissions.			
				Comparison.		Waste remission as per column 38 of statement No. 3.			
				Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
				32	33	34	35	36	37
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam				17,218	..	35	533	498	..
2. Vizagapatam				2,744	..	6,075	9,349	3,274	..
3. Godavari				48,604	..	44,721	3,749	..	40,972
4. Kistna				14,409	..	55,251	47,095	..	8,156
5. Guntur				7,996	..	27,418	9,289	..	18,129
6. Nellore				69,304	..	1,89,412	16,975	..	1,72,437
7. Cuddapah				30,127	..	1,85,777	61,420	..	1,24,357
8. Anantapur .. .. .				..	6,383	79,512	63,515	..	15,997
9. Bellary				6,443	..	13,627	7,328	..	6,299
10. Kurnool				8,565	..	34,296	6,153	..	28,138
11. Madras .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput				1,02,262	..	2,00,689	62,985	..	1,37,704
13. North Arcot				1,10,911	..	2,21,858	20,426	..	2,01,432
14. South Arcot				1,77,717	..	46,640	525	..	46,115
15. Tanjore				15,216	..	34,642	3,182	..	31,460
16. Trichinopoly				13,476	..	29,913	14,037	..	15,876
17. Madura				9,911	..	35,096	45,620	10,524	..
18. Tinnevelly				5,460	..	75,413	53,288	..	22,125
19. Coimbatore				808	..	8,053	4,328	..	3,730
20. The Nilgiris .. .. .				..	624	..	..	..	..
21. Salem .. .. .				..	6,326	53,769	62,110	8,341	..
22. South Canara				2,217	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar				11,856	..	..	87	87	..
Total ..				6,55,244	13,333	13,42,202	4,91,999	22,724	8,72,927
Net ..				6,41,911	..	..	..	..	8,50,203

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 6.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6.	
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	1,844	7,390	5,546	..	16,665	16,265
2. Vizagapatam	17,044	42,660	25,616	..	3,404	3,252
3. Godāvāri	40,255	49,328	9,073	..	10,009	8,432
4. Kistna	54,227	53,268	..	959	14,788	12,590
5. Guntūr	95,622	15,925	..	79,697	1,21,267	59,157
6. Nellore	4,62,834	30,089	..	4,32,745	12,127	16,099
7. Cuddapah	2,29,691	70,276	..	1,59,415	77,513	83,302
8. Anantapur	14,317	24,908	10,591	..	10,701	10,967
9. Bellary	4,349	4,165	..	184	14,071	14,674
10. Kurnool	3,69,741	20,937	..	3,48,804	70,027	20,796
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	5,38,048	21,221	..	5,16,827	45,318	46,427
13. North Arcot	2,09,621	16,927	..	1,92,694	45,400	46,783
14. South Arcot	1,09,769	2,282	..	1,07,487	79,593	68,817
15. Tanjore	65,768	10,847	..	54,921	58,614	66,816
16. Trichinopoly	56,352	20,882	..	35,470	62,422	61,380
17. Madura	86,642	42,613	..	44,129	54,203	52,179
18. Tinnevely	1,27,174	68,468	..	58,716	2,34,978	2,46,693
19. Coimbatore	16,429	7,519	..	8,910	58,572	56,764
20. The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	..	..	..	85	255
21. Salem	80,344	95,075	14,731	..	78,778	79,801
22. South Canara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,92,002	5,90,718
23. Malabar	386	45	..	341	5,66,846	5,20,073
Total ..	25,80,457	3,04,715	65,557	20,41,299	23,27,383	20,82,240
Net ..	..	..	..	19,75,742	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6— <i>cont.</i>		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām .. .. .	..	400	18,544	24,188	5,644	..
2. Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	152	26,523	55,261	28,738	..
3. Godāvāri .. .. .	..	1,577	94,985	61,509	..	33,476
4. Kistna .. .. .	..	2,198	1,24,266	1,12,963	..	11,313
5. Guntūr .. .. .	..	62,110	2,44,307	84,371	..	1,59,936
6. Nellore	3,972	..	6,64,373	63,163	..	6,01,210
7. Cuddapah	5,789	..	4,92,981	2,14,998	..	2,77,983
8. Anantapur	266	..	1,04,530	99,390	..	5,140
9. Bellary	603	..	32,047	23,167	..	8,880
10. Kurnool .. .. .	..	49,231	4,74,064	47,891	..	4,26,173
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	1,109	..	7,84,065	1,30,633	..	6,53,422
13. North Arcot	1,383	..	4,76,879	84,136	..	3,92,743
14. South Arcot .. .. .	..	10,776	2,36,002	71,624	..	1,64,378
15. Tanjore	8,202	..	1,59,024	80,845	..	78,179
16. Trichinopoly .. .. .	..	1,042	1,48,687	96,299	..	52,388
17. Madura .. .. .	..	2,024	1,75,941	1,40,312	..	35,629
18. Tinnevely	11,715	..	4,37,565	3,68,439	..	69,126
19. Coimbatore .. .. .	..	1,808	83,059	68,611	..	14,448
20. The Nilgiris	170	..	85	255	170	..
21. Salem	1,023	..	2,12,891	2,36,986	24,095	..
22. South Canara .. .. .	..	1,01,284	6,92,002	5,90,718	..	1,01,284
23. Malabar .. .. .	..	46,773	5,57,232	5,20,205	..	47,027
Total ..	34,232	2,79,375	62,50,042	31,78,954	58,647	31,29,735
Net ..	..	2,45,143	..	..	..	30,71,088

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
50	51	52	53	54	55	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	8,59,328	8,70,902	11,574	..	2,67,626	2,48,897
2. Vizagapatam	4,34,650	4,08,656	..	25,994	1,57,931	1,61,508
3. Gó dá vari	20,09,384	20,91,464	82,080	..	12,24,479	12,20,979
4. Kistna	* 34,54,436	34,80,168	25,722	..	18,12,255	18,66,649
5. Guntúr	43,97,460	45,65,392	1,67,932	..	4,92,632	4,96,807
6. Nellore	11,78,610	18,49,124	6,70,514	..	1,74,034	2,60,185
7. Cuddapah	12,53,141	15,61,251	3,08,110	..	3,51,894	3,70,523
8. Anantapur	8,76,746	8,75,502	..	1,243	2,32,410	2,41,342
9. Bellary	15,13,706	15,26,029	12,323	..	2,69,897	2,78,262
10. Kurnool	9,36,204	13,70,942	4,34,738	..	3,53,280	3,88,611
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	87,126	88,896
12. Chingleput	8,48,973	16,04,657	7,55,684	..	1,11,756	1,16,935
13. North Arcot	16,66,751	21,70,405	5,03,654	..	2,35,238	2,38,355
14. South Arcot	38,36,477	41,78,572	3,42,095	..	2,66,573	2,82,051
15. Tanjore	55,69,067	56,62,462	93,395	..	2,69,548	2,63,835
16. Trichinopoly	18,98,716	19,64,580	65,864	..	1,32,484	1,46,252
17. Madura	19,16,561	19,62,101	45,540	..	3,38,314	3,50,877
18. Tinnevely	22,86,380	23,66,966	74,586	..	3,07,984	2,86,243
19. Coimbatore	28,27,991	29,43,247	15,256	..	1,89,340	2,03,779
20. The Nilgiris	1,23,765	1,22,971	..	794	7,027	7,301
21. Salem	19,32,694	19,02,273	..	30,421	1,10,369	89,155
22. South Canara	16,47,585	17,51,086	1,03,501	..	49,299	77,726
23. Malabar	27,11,224	27,70,107	58,883	..	1,57,438	1,77,114
Total ..	4,41,79,848	4,78,92,847	37,71,451	58,152	75,98,934	78,92,282
Net ..	..	..	37,12,999	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5—cont.		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám .. .. .	..	18,729	11,26,954	11,19,799	..	7,155
2. Vizagapatam	3,577	..	5,92,581	5,70,164	..	22,417
3. Gó dá vari .. .. .	..	3,500	32,33,853	33,12,443	78,580	..
4. Kistna	54,394	..	*52,66,691	53,46,807	80,116	..
5. Guntúr	4,175	..	48,90,092	50,62,199	1,72,107	..
6. Nellore ,	86,151	..	13,52,644	21,09,309	7,56,665	..
7. Cuddapah	18,629	..	16,05,035	19,31,774	3,26,739	..
8. Anantapur	8,932	..	11,09,155	11,16,844	7,689	..
9. Bellary	8,365	..	17,83,603	18,04,291	20,688	..
10. Kurnool	35,331	..	12,89,484	17,59,553	4,70,069	..
11. Madras	1,770	..	87,126	88,896	1,770	..
12. Chingleput	5,179	..	9,60,729	17,21,592	7,60,863	..
13. North Arcot	3,117	..	19,01,989	24,08,760	5,06,771	..
14. South Arcot	15,478	..	41,03,050	44,60,623	3,57,573	..
15. Tanjore .. .. .	..	5,713	58,38,615	59,26,297	87,682	..
16. Trichinopoly	13,768	..	20,31,200	21,10,832	79,632	..
17. Madura	42,563	..	22,54,875	23,42,978	88,103	..
18. Tinnevely .. .. .	..	21,741	25,94,364	26,47,209	52,845	..
19. Coimbatore	14,439	..	30,17,331	30,47,026	29,695	..
20. The Nilgiris	274	..	1,30,792	1,30,272	..	520
21. Salem .. .. .	..	21,214	20,43,063	19,91,428	..	51,635
22. South Canara	28,427	..	16,96,884	18,28,812	1,31,928	..
23. Malabar	19,676	..	28,68,662	29,47,221	78,559	..
Total ..	3,64,245	70,897	5,17,78,782	5,57,85,129	40,88,074	81,727
Net ..	2,93,348	..	..	..	40,06,347	..

* Since corrected.

No. 5.—Statement showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season. (a)		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (a)		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. (a)		Decrease caused by			
							Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām ..	5,086	9,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	75
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,130	1,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17
3. Gōdāvari ..	1,410	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	505
4. Kistna ..	— 4,646	— 15,565	..	..	46	97	1,087	3,515	76	224
5. Guntūr ..	— 669	— 3,795	..	..	22	21	684	1,475	110	472
6. Nellore ..	— 10,284	— 8,649	..	..	8	5	1,662	3,223	129	283
7. Cuddapah ..	— 8,110	— 3,512	..	..	513	595	1,462	1,217	7	2
8. Anantapur ..	— 17,197	— 3,984	..	..	197	126	553	469	6	2
9. Bellary ..	— 1,705	355	..	..	117	135	1,216	768	49	14
10. Kurnool ..	— 442	— 522	— 2,337	— 5,365	10	12	372	174	111	98
11. Chingleput ..	— 1,039	— 912	..	..	..	..	599	934	10	10
12. North Arcot ..	— 2,533	— 1,978	..	..	4	5	458	515	3	3
13. South Arcot ..	8,903	11,901	..	..	131	253	455	691	153	485
14. Tanjore ..	384	755	..	..	36	55	18	26	15	71
15. Trichinopoly ..	296	376	..	..	..	..	165	153	24	76
16. Madura ..	4,375	5,820	..	..	75	95	145	172	70	203
17. Tinnevely ..	3,226	2,271	..	..	69	74	76	64	57	33
18. Coimbatore ..	— 1,244	— 916	..	..	40	37	511	453	35	52
19. The Nilgiris ..	— 424	— 502	..	..	..	..	54	69	150	75
20. Salem ..	— 8,141	— 9,210	12,953	2,042	57	62	1,347	1,453	19	25
21. South Canara ..	— 1,991	443	..	..	..	..	146	333	30	93
22. Malabar ..	— 835	— 1,409	3,065	8,951	..	..	291	473	24	40
Total ..	— 27,058	— 16,120	13,669	5,628	1,325	1,572	11,301	16,159	1,290	2,859

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.		Land transferred to man and vice versa.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment. (a)	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	516	22	45	104	357	5,162	10,671
2. Vizagapatam	71	323	1,183	24	48	1,455	2,773
3. Gōdāvari	922	16	95	9,551	927	10,805	2,846
4. Kistna	3,127	337	971	196	1,540	— 5,320	13,569
5. Guntūr	40	36	48	38	198	— 1,367	5,515
6. Nellore	3	357	563	1,612	2,836	— 10,098	8,754
7. Cuddapah	1,153	1,517	5,854	128	582	— 7,677	17
8. Anantapur	66	709	495	169	122	— 17,019	3,778
9. Bellary	68	481	718	79	45	— 1,117	423
10. Kurnool	498	1,733	1,943	..	..	— 1,569	4,702
11. Chingleput	45	6	13	32	55	— 1,874	1,943
12. North Arcot	194	325	1,172	4	4	— 2,661	1,509
13. South Arcot	162	68	253	427	304	8,067	11,099
14. Tanjore	19	219	2,011	24	115	630	2,858
15. Trichinopoly	46	19	65	3	41	129	317
16. Madura	286	51	59	10	564	4,296	5,203
17. Tinnevely	4	12	16	4	77	3,178	2,337
18. Coimbatore	1,061	6	22	1	42	— 1,744	640
19. The Nilgiris	2	22	— 626	624
20. Salem	5,617	77	171	268	922	2,847	1,874
21. South Canara	58	..	..	8,267	2,258	10,082	2,217
22. Malabar	14	51	2,193	2,298	4,062	9,378
Total	10,608	6,296	15,460	21,534	10,347	3,075	8,477

(a) Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report.

No. 6.—Statement showing the particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

(Paragraph 13 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>				
1. Waste remitted	13,42,202	4,91,999	..	8,50,203
2. Shavi or short crop	19,05,652	2,58,501	..	16,47,151
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) ..	5,57,344	3,11,254	..	2,46,090
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	16,088	7,668	..	8,420
5. Remission of water-rate	6,962	171	..	6,791
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	44,114	26,682	..	17,432
7. Other remissions	50,297	439	..	49,858
Total ..	39,22,659	10,98,714	..	28,25,945
Net ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	1,03,401	1,03,621	220	..
2. Remission granted under tops rules	2,918	2,685	..	233
3. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of new rates of assessment	12,68,340	10,55,180	..	2,13,160
4. Remission of assessment on land assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised	7,439	8,709	1,270	..
5. Remission of assessment on land irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which are deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue	9,602	10,731	1,129	..
6. Deductions allowed in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable	5,739	1,972	..	3,767
7. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	24,491	30,163	5,672	..
8. Cowle remissions	3,823	3,220	..	603
9. Other items	2,957	2,675	..	282
Total ..	14,28,710	12,18,956	8,291	2,18,045
Net ..	..	..	..	2,09,754
<i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds or ready-money inams, etc.	29,669	29,792	123	..
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payment (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	6,29,541	6,31,496	1,955	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	1,69,350	1,81,423	12,073	..
Total ..	7,98,891	8,12,919	14,028	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,568	1,147	..	18,411
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	33,240	1,929	..	31,311
5. Other items	17,315	17,497	182	..
Total ..	8,98,673	8,63,284	14,383	49,722
Net ..	..	..	..	35,889
Grand Total ..	62,50,042	31,78,954	22,624	30,93,712
Net ..	..	..	..	30,71,088

No. 7.—Alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily-settled) tracts for fasli 1315.

Items.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of public servants.			On other grounds.		
	Up to the end of the previous fasli.	During the fasli.	Total.	Up to the end of the previous fasli.	During the fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. In ryotwari tracts—						
(1) <i>Whole inam villages</i> —Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any.	4,809	..	4,809	24,57,976	+ 1,50,490	26,08,466
(2) <i>Minor inams</i> —Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and the jodi or quit-rent.	1,73,826	+ 811	1,74,637	46,91,007	+ 63,660	47,54,667
B. Assignments or remissions of land revenue—						
(1) In favour of <i>individuals</i> for past or present services (<i>e.g.</i>), in favour of Military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue.	1,24,341	— 182	1,24,159	42,133	+ 6,573	48,706
(2) In favour of <i>religious institutions</i> , the assignments being made in lieu of previous ready money allowances.	..	..	..	1,75,928	— 4,018	1,71,910
(3) In favour of <i>public associations</i> , churches, temples, etc. (<i>e.g.</i>), remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, etc.	..	..	..	1,07,740	+ 68	1,07,808
(4) In favour of <i>individuals</i> for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	9,377	— 620	8,757
C. Deris deductions, (i.e.), deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury—						
(1) In favour of <i>religious institutions</i> , the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments.	420	..	420	8,04,559	+ 6,767	8,11,326
(2) In favour of <i>village servants</i> doing Revenue, Judicial or Police duties or of village artisans.	10,533	+ 152	10,685	345	+ 33	378
(3) In favour of certain inamdars in <i>Salem</i> whose inams are being managed by Government and of certain holders of ready money inams in <i>Tinnevely</i>.	..	..	..	31,287	— 170	31,117
(4) In favour of <i>individuals</i> or public bodies for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	9,963	+ 766	10,729
D. Other items .. .. .	..	..	..	7,637	..	7,637
Total ..	3,13,929	+ 781	3,14,710	83,37,952	+ 2,23,549	85,61,501

NOTE.—The increase in the figures shown in columns 3 and 6 is due to the adoption of settlement rates of assessment in whole inam villages in the districts of Guntur and Nellore.

No. 8.—Statement showing the land granted on cowle for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.		RS.	
Cowle as per last year .. .. .	..	*5,065	4,822	
Deduct land brought up to full assessment .. .. .	..	991	983	
Do. abandoned .. .. .	..	193	210	
Total ..	1,184	1,193		
Remainder ..	3,881	3,629		
Add new cowle .. .. .	..	288	331	
Total ..	4,169	3,960		
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water .. .. .	..	..	20	
Total ..	4,169	3,980		
Deduct remission on account of cowls .. .. .	..	..	3,220	
Net beris ..	..	760		

* Since corrected.

No. 9.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue Miscellaneous items for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

(Paragraph 20 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	22,99,985	23,15,142	15,157	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,04,718	12,44,169	1,32,451	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	17,47,103	18,27,938	80,835	..
4. Penal charge for water on land irrigated without permission.	2,21,161	2,29,650	8,489	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	6,65,476	7,27,801	62,325	..
6. Concealed cultivation	6,627	3,480	..	3,147
7. Occupation of poramboke land	3,60,149	3,41,305	..	18,844
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,22,876	3,20,567	..	2,309
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	93,168	72,176	..	20,992
10. Revenue from process-service fees	9,553	12,175	2,622	..
11. Other items	7,68,118	7,97,879	29,761	..
Total ..	75,98,934	78,92,282	3,38,640	45,292
Net ..	..	..	2,93,318	..

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

(Paragraphs 7, 8 and 22—26 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Permanently settled Revenue and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	Rs. 2,212	Rs. 4,32,862	Rs. 4,35,074	Rs. 2,211	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,32,797	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,35,008	Rs. 1	Rs. 65	Rs. 66
Cesses ..	14,761	1,82,113	1,96,874	6,115	..	1,73,650	..	1,79,765	8,646	8,463	17,109
Vizagapatam ..	96	9,50,760	9,50,856	96	..	9,47,861	..	9,47,957	..	2,899	2,899
Cesses ..	1,465	2,51,494	2,52,959	949	..	2,49,534	..	2,50,483	510	1,960	2,476
Gōdāvari ..	..	5,32,005	5,32,005	..	..	5,32,005	..	5,32,005	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	1,03,314	1,03,314	..	..	1,03,314	..	1,03,314	..	..	..
Kistna ..	343	4,61,262	4,61,605	343	..	4,61,262	..	4,61,605	..	..	..
Cesses ..	476	1,52,982	1,53,458	476	..	1,52,982	..	1,53,458	..	..	..
Guntūr ..	..	40,132	40,132	..	..	40,132	..	40,132	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	6,178	6,178	..	..	6,178	..	6,178	..	..	..
Nellore ..	45,932	4,12,174	4,58,106	45,932	..	4,10,858	..	4,56,790	..	1,316	1,316
Cesses ..	7,143	65,979	73,122	6,204	939	65,403	..	72,546	..	576	576
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	28,595	1,54,438	1,83,033	28,544	..	1,47,243	..	1,75,787	51	7,195	7,246
Cesses ..	5,619	29,090	34,609	5,515	..	27,110	..	32,625	4	1,980	1,984
North Arcot ..	30,990	3,62,615	3,93,605	30,990	..	3,40,792	..	3,71,782	..	21,823	21,823
Cesses ..	9,303	86,353	95,656	9,300	..	69,400	..	78,700	3	16,953	16,956
South Arcot ..	1,200	8,648	9,848	1,200	..	8,468	..	9,668	..	180	180
Cesses ..	172	* 2,481	2,653	172	..	2,294	..	2,466	..	187	187
Tanjore ..	4,602	31,434	36,036	4,602	..	29,570	..	34,172	..	1,864	1,864
Cesses ..	4,316	15,717	20,033	4,316	..	12,521	..	16,837	..	3,196	3,196
Trichinopoly ..	2,629	52,358	54,987	2,629	..	48,793	..	51,422	..	3,555	3,555
Cesses ..	559	22,208	22,767	559	..	21,877	..	22,436	..	381	381
Madura ..	2,144	7,53,884	7,56,028	2,144	..	7,21,975	..	7,24,119	..	31,909	31,909
Cesses ..	1,775	1,20,713	1,22,488	1,775	..	1,17,252	..	1,19,027	..	3,461	3,461
Tinnevely ..	2,098	3,09,299	3,11,397	2,098	..	3,07,495	..	3,09,593	..	1,804	1,804
Cesses ..	651	59,152	59,803	651	..	58,748	..	59,399	..	404	404
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,691	..	27,691	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	5,955	5,955	..	..	5,955	..	5,955	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	12,579	4,50,441	4,63,020	8,606	..	4,34,236	..	4,42,842	3,973	16,205	20,178
Cesses ..	1,836	60,712	62,548	1,830	..	60,094	..	61,930	..	618	618
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	1,14,472	3,614	1,18,086	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,472	3,614	1,18,086
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	2,47,892	49,83,617	52,31,509	1,29,395	..	48,91,178	..	50,20,573	1,18,497	92,439	2,10,936
{ Cesses ..	47,976	11,67,441	12,15,417	37,863	939	11,29,312	..	11,68,119	9,169	38,129	47,298
Grand Total ..	2,95,868	61,51,058	64,46,926	1,67,263	939	60,20,490	..	61,88,692	1,27,666	1,30,568	2,58,234

* Includes railway-cesses.

Notes.—(1) Variations between the arrears demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1314 are chiefly due to the following causes:—

- Revision of the land-cess demand on certain estates in Ganjām and Vizagapatam (+ Rs. 14,591); and
- Levy of enhanced peshkash on certain estates in Vizagapatam for past years on account of resumed inams made over to the proprietor (+ Rs. 90).

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess levied under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Shrotriya Jodi and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjam ..	Rs. 146	Rs. 46,622	Rs. 46,768	Rs. 146	Rs. ..	Rs. 46,143	Rs. ..	Rs. 46,289	Rs. ..	Rs. 479	Rs. 479
Cesses ..	112	21,353	21,465	86	..	21,240	..	21,326	26	113	139
Vizagapatam ..	200	52,825	53,025	200	..	52,825	..	53,025	..	..	..
Cesses ..	430	23,990	24,420	430	..	23,990	..	24,420	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	32,216	32,216	..	..	32,216	..	32,216	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	4,583	4,583	..	..	4,583	..	4,583	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	35,882	35,882	..	..	35,882	..	35,882	..	..	..
Cesses ..	34	40,690	40,724	34	..	40,690	..	40,724	..	..	..
Guntur ..	232	28,353	28,585	232	..	28,353	..	28,585	..	..	..
Cesses ..	76	16,938	17,014	76	..	16,938	..	17,014	..	..	..
Nellore ..	9,298	73,524	82,822	8,904	..	67,993	..	76,897	394	5,831	5,725
Cesses ..	3,861	14,646	18,406	3,610	..	13,695	..	17,305	251	850	1,101
Cuddapah ..	1,189	38,673	40,842	1,134	35	39,608	..	40,777	..	66	66
Cesses ..	319	6,508	6,827	303	16	6,124	..	6,443	..	384	384
Anantapur ..	2,075	13,140	15,215	2,075	..	12,323	..	14,398	..	817	817
Cesses ..	602	2,948	3,550	602	..	2,504	..	3,106	..	444	444
Bellary ..	553	12,692	13,245	553	..	12,242	..	12,795	..	450	450
Cesses ..	109	3,190	3,299	109	..	3,089	..	3,198	..	101	101
Kurnool ..	236	10,694	10,930	236	..	10,694	..	10,930	..	..	..
Cesses ..	48	2,038	2,086	48	..	2,086	..	2,086	..	..	..
Madras ..	85	193	278	35	..	193	..	228	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	6,124	65,925	73,049	6,124	..	61,892	..	68,016	..	5,033	5,033
Cesses ..	2,067	20,440	22,507	2,067	..	17,999	..	20,066	..	2,441	2,441
North Arcot ..	1,390	24,497	25,887	1,390	..	24,039	..	25,429	..	458	458
Cesses ..	948	7,556	8,504	948	..	6,869	..	7,817	..	687	687
South Arcot ..	625	22,465	23,090	625	..	22,147	..	22,772	..	318	318
Cesses ..	325	8,679	9,004	325	..	8,189	..	8,514	..	490	490
Tanjore ..	1,079	1,25,012	1,26,091	1,043	..	1,23,784	..	1,24,827	36	1,228	1,264
Cesses ..	948	60,911	61,859	937	..	59,904	..	60,841	11	1,007	1,018
Trichinopoly ..	805	10,855	11,700	805	..	10,693	..	11,398	..	302	302
Cesses ..	1,087	9,728	10,815	1,087	..	9,605	..	10,592	..	223	223
Madura ..	2,289	59,477	61,766	2,289	..	58,922	..	59,211	..	2,555	2,555
Cesses ..	1,857	68,435	70,292	1,832	25	66,219	..	68,076	..	2,216	2,216
Tinnevely ..	196	55,377	55,573	196	..	55,347	..	55,543	..	30	30
Cesses ..	570	20,474	21,044	570	..	20,341	..	20,911	..	133	133
Coimbatore ..	..	8,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	22	3,297	3,319	22	..	3,297	..	3,319	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	762	42,948	43,710	762	..	41,574	..	42,336	..	1,374	1,374
Cesses ..	96	14,718	14,814	96	..	14,399	..	14,495	..	319	319
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	27,214	7,56,628	7,83,842	26,749	35	7,38,188	..	7,64,972	430	18,440	18,870
Cesses ..	13,511	3,61,021	3,64,532	13,182	41	3,41,613	..	3,54,836	288	9,408	9,696
Grand Total ..	40,725	11,07,649	11,48,374	39,931	76	10,79,801	..	11,19,808	718	27,848	28,566

* Includes railway-cess.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1314 are chiefly due to—

- (i) Revision of the land-cess demand on certain iram village in Ganjam; and
(ii) Rectification of errors.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess levied under Madras Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses.</i>											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	49,997	11,19,799	11,96,152	48,818	83	11,74,321	..	12,23,222	1,096	70,834	71,930
Cesses		1,26,356									
Vizagapatam	5,599	5,69,479	6,74,749	5,534	18	6,64,263	..	6,69,815	47	4,887	4,984
Cesses		99,671									
Gódvári .. ..	..	33,13,269	37,23,379	..	..	37,17,092	52	37,17,144	..	6,235	6,235
Cesses		4,10,120									
Kistna	7,805	53,46,807	60,32,853	1,012	6,793	60,21,282	1,513	60,30,600	..	2,253	2,253
Cesses		6,78,241									
Guntár	2,76,277	50,62,199	60,27,298	2,49,362	10,162	57,48,228	137	60,07,889	16,753	2,656	19,409
Cesses		6,88,822									
Nellore	2,19,200	21,09,312	23,28,036	2,09,724	2,246	22,21,589	..	24,33,559	7,230	87,297	94,527
Cesses		1,99,574									
Cuddapah	42,498	19,31,774	22,50,739	39,823	1,292	21,71,607	..	22,12,722	1,583	36,634	38,017
Cesses		2,76,467									
Anantapur	49,481	11,18,918	12,86,455	47,912	1,022	11,96,757	..	12,45,591	647	39,217	39,864
Cesses		1,17,056									
Bellary	2,56,006	18,09,646	22,73,884	1,96,014	1,062	19,32,248	..	21,29,314	58,940	85,630	1,44,570
Cesses		2,08,232									
Kurnool	1,93,657	17,59,553	22,35,763	1,92,454	147	19,99,281	..	21,91,882	1,056	42,825	43,881
Cesses		2,82,653									
Madras	937	88,896	89,833	931	6	87,995	1	88,934	..	899	899
Cesses .. ..		..							
Chingloput	82,781	17,21,592	19,85,864	82,263	166	17,94,318	..	18,76,742	352	1,08,270	1,08,622
Cesses		1,80,991									
North Arcot	89,483	24,08,760	27,62,898	89,045	180	26,59,366	..	27,39,591	258	23,049	23,307
Cesses		2,64,655									
South Arcot	1,00,976	44,60,623	50,60,161	99,720	546	48,89,166	..	49,89,431	711	70,019	70,730
Cesses		4,98,562									
Tanjore	* 58,379	59,26,297	65,81,148	56,268	1,639	64,83,420	..	65,41,327	472	39,349	39,821
Cesses		6,96,472									
Trichinopoly	12,700	21,10,832	23,57,302	12,610	89	23,39,871	..	23,52,570	1	4,731	4,732
Cesses		2,33,770									
Madura	62,013	23,42,877	26,07,868	67,199	4,683	24,78,428	..	25,40,310	131	67,427	67,558
Cesses		2,02,878									
Tinnevely	72,237	26,47,209	30,10,026	63,229	696	28,68,337	..	29,32,262	8,312	69,452	77,764
Cesses		2,50,580									
Coimbatore	* 2,159	30,47,036	34,05,727	1,532	497	34,01,126	..	34,03,155	130	2,442	2,572
Cesses		3,66,542									
The Nilgiris	* 16,592	1,30,272	1,64,879	14,995	1,541	1,35,183	37	1,51,756	56	13,067	13,123
Cesses		18,016									
Salem	36,151	13,91,428	23,03,569	33,931	1,546	22,16,308	..	22,51,784	675	51,110	51,785
Cesses		2,75,990									
South Canara	34,358	18,28,812	20,79,262	25,030	9,325	20,41,658	..	20,76,013	3	3,246	3,249
Cesses		2,16,092									
Malabar	3,710	29,47,221	33,45,498	2,942	768	33,37,912	12	33,41,634	..	3,884	3,884
Cesses		3,94,567									
Total { Revenue ..	16,72,996	5,57,92,691	6,40,80,893	15,30,248	44,495	6,15,70,753	1,752	6,31,47,247	98,253	8,36,393	9,33,646
{ Cesses		66,15,206									
Grand Total .. ..	..	6,24,07,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Railway cess.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement and the amount shown in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1314 are chiefly due to one or more of the following causes:—

- (i) Imposition of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account ;
- (ii) Rectification of errors.

(2) The current ryotwar demand shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary and Madura differs from the amount shown in column 59 of statement No. 4. The variation in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion by the Collector from this statement and inclusion in statement No. 3 of certain items of demand relating to the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund. In Nellore and Madura, the difference is presumably due to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee. The differences in Gódvári, Anantapur and Bellary have not been explained. The Collector of Anantapur has called on the Tahsildars concerned to furnish the necessary explanation.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total.												
Ganjam ..	Rs. 67,228	Rs. 19,28,105	Rs. 19,95,333	Rs. 57,376	Rs. 83	Rs. 18,48,151	..	Rs. 19,05,610	Rs. 9,769	Rs. 78,954	Rs. 89,728	95.50
Vizagapatam ..	7,790	19,48,219	19,56,009	7,209	18	19,38,473	..	19,45,700	563	9,746	10,309	99.47
Gódvári ..	..	43,98,497	43,98,497	..	..	43,92,210	52	43,92,262	..	6,235	6,235	99.85
Kistna ..	8,658	67,15,864	67,24,522	1,865	6,793	67,12,098	1,513	67,22,269	..	2,263	2,253	99.96
Guntúr ..	2,76,585	58,42,622	61,19,207	2,49,670	10,162	58,39,829	137	60,99,798	16,753	2,666	19,409	99.68
Nellore ..	2,85,434	28,74,908	31,60,342	2,74,374	3,185	27,79,538	..	30,57,097	7,875	95,370	1,03,245	96.73
Cuddapah ..	43,986	22,54,422	22,98,408	41,260	1,343	22,17,359	..	22,59,942	1,383	37,083	38,466	98.32
Anantapur ..	52,158	12,52,082	13,04,220	50,489	1,022	12,11,584	..	12,63,055	647	40,478	41,125	96.84
Bellary ..	2,36,668	20,32,760	22,90,428	1,96,676	1,652	19,47,579	..	21,45,307	58,940	86,181	1,45,121	93.66
Kurnool ..	1,93,941	20,64,838	22,48,779	1,92,738	147	20,12,013	..	22,04,898	1,056	42,825	43,881	98.04
Madras ..	972	89,089	90,061	966	6	88,189	1	89,162	..	899	899	99.00
Chingleput ..	1,25,086	21,73,475	22,98,562	1,24,513	166	20,48,557	..	21,73,236	407	1,24,919	1,25,326	94.54
North Arcot ..	1,32,114	31,51,436	32,86,550	1,31,673	180	30,91,466	..	32,23,349	261	62,970	63,231	98.07
South Arcot ..	1,03,298	50,01,498	51,04,766	1,02,042	545	49,30,264	..	50,32,851	711	71,194	71,905	98.59
Tanjore ..	68,324	67,55,843	68,25,167	67,166	1,639	67,09,199	..	67,78,004	519	46,644	47,163	99.30
Trichinopoly ..	17,780	24,39,791	24,57,571	17,690	89	24,30,639	..	24,48,418	1	9,152	9,153	99.62
Madura ..	70,078	35,48,364	36,18,442	65,239	4,708	34,40,796	..	35,10,743	131	1,07,568	1,07,699	97.02
Tinnevelly ..	75,752	33,82,091	34,57,843	66,744	696	33,10,268	..	33,77,708	8,312	71,823	80,135	97.68
Coimbatore ..	2,181	34,43,929	34,46,110	1,654	497	34,41,487	..	34,43,538	130	2,442	2,572	99.92
The Nilgiris ..	16,592	1,48,287	1,64,879	14,995	1,541	1,55,183	37	1,51,756	56	13,067	13,123	92.04
Salem ..	51,424	28,36,237	28,87,661	45,281	1,545	27,66,611	..	28,13,387	4,648	68,626	74,274	97.42
South Canara ..	34,358	20,44,904	20,79,262	25,030	9,225	20,41,658	..	20,76,013	3	8,246	8,249	99.84
Malabar ..	1,18,182	33,45,402	34,63,584	2,342	768	33,37,912	12	33,41,634	1,14,473	7,478	1,21,950	96.47
Total ..	20,09,589	6,96,66,604	7,16,76,193	17,37,442	45,610	6,38,71,043	1,752	7,04,55,747	2,26,637	9,93,809	12,20,446	98.29

No. 11.—Statement showing the excess collections of fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

(Paragraph 28 of the report.)

	Rs.		Rs.
Ganjām ..	6,341	South Arcot ..	33,005
Vizagapatam ..	3,289	Tanjore ..	11,929
Gódvári ..	9,176	Trichinopoly ..	17,925
Kistna ..	20,504	Madura ..	19,835
Guntúr ..	18,261	Tinnevelly ..	20,908
Nellore ..	12,529	Coimbatore ..	15,662
Cuddapah ..	39,923	Nilgiris, The ..	1,108
Anantapur ..	14,173	Salem ..	39,231
Bellary ..	23,698	South Canara ..	5,460
Kurnool ..	10,643	Malabar ..	6,147
Madras ..	67		
Chingleput ..	22,784		
North Arcot ..	Not received.		
		Total ..	3,53,416

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

(Paragraphs 31 to 36 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.		
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām	21,404	299	185	221	RS. 3,024	RS. 3,609
Vizagapatam	7,419	509	7	246	6,052	8,314
Gódvári	387	294	56	172	7,374	6,942
Kistna	46,647	7,803	585	6,461	84,283	1,06,686
Guntúr	149,220	6,826	202	5,694	55,636	76,376
Nellore	342,959	93,711	2,284	89,843	5,27,601	6,79,912
Cuddapah	130,632	8,681	2,332	6,243	59,199	86,319
Anantapur	126,561	7,526	3,800	6,825	37,026	52,326
Bellary	41,206	7,126	2,054	6,809	58,866	78,007
Kurnool	34,760	5,607	1,067	5,281	23,660	35,991
Madras	28,253	191	79	67	925	1,846
Chingleput	379,185	97,032	97,032	91,007	3,86,187	3,96,625
North Arcot	468,206	58,796	4,958	58,253	2,40,985	2,32,621
South Arcot	187,032	4,394	2,728	3,522	20,056	20,578
Tanjore	252,135	24,830	24,578	22,862	3,16,660	3,51,231
Trichinopoly	347,332	8,829	8,258	7,864	49,919	60,704
Madura	47,767	12,335	11,054	1,634	15,756	21,432
Tinnevelly	180,439	7,696	4,913	5,255	47,574	49,772
Coimbatore	4,616	202	189	141	3,204	4,747
Nilgiris, The	2,385	492	485	360	2,871	3,685
Salem	31,162	1,014	940	259	6,688	3,658
South Canara	9,525	868	721	482	10,344	9,422
Malabar	10,176	3,639	3,086	3,169	86,395	1,16,589
Total	2,849,398	358,700	171,587	321,570	20,50,775	24,05,887

Districts.	Property attached—cont.						
	Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Particulars of land.				Value of other property.
			Dry.		Wet.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	78	1,465	230	162	334	975	776
Vizagapatam	263	5,072	299	303	1,767	6,322	..
Gódvári	122	5,410	311	475	530	2,656	..
Kistna	1,342	7,714	3,527	4,625	1,607	7,579	10
Guntúr	1,232	12,635	3,626	6,184	1,600	8,403	40
Nellore	3,866	43,959	13,254	12,790	13,311	59,203	51
Cuddapah	2,438	13,815	5,787	4,544	919	5,708	..
Anantapur	701	6,594	6,674	3,076	1,441	4,943	1
Bellary	1,317	7,802	7,041	5,259	773	3,093	..
Kurnool	326	3,631	2,251	1,831	19	154	5,797
Madras	124	581	155	581	..	..	..
Chingleput	6,026	52,045	6,309	7,167	10,450	30,943	..
North Arcot	543	4,442	1,417	1,409	359	1,870	3,772
South Arcot	872	6,707	2,156	2,917	733	3,082	7,014
Tanjore	1,968	31,930	1,886	2,349	2,266	13,441	2,314
Trichinopoly	965	8,796	2,425	2,123	1,422	7,149	..
Madura	10,701	70,090	24,857	30,297	17,926	82,372	21
Tinnevelly	2,441	19,344	3,483	2,282	814	3,953	4,513
Coimbatore	61	520	350	266	31	198	83
Nilgiris, The	132	3,372	1,592	1,540	34	77	..
Salem	755	10,482	8,180	10,540	905	4,317	1,200
South Canara	386	5,001	286	239	400	1,951	..
Malabar	470	17,087	2,188	1,696	1,769	3,548	..
Total	37,130	3,38,494	98,284	1,02,655	59,410	2,51,937	25,592

* The correct figure for fasli 1314 as now reported is 309,582.

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjām	2	23	34	23	5	421
Vizagapatam	1	97	100	101	6	158
Górávari	24	1,610	1,908	1,972	17	876
Kistna	417	4,028	5,355	4,939	168	3,882
Guntūr	76	852	1,070	1,323	126	2,158
Nellore	685	4,695	5,296	4,821	1,599	20,993
Cuddapah	334	3,818	4,958	3,408	533	2,745
Anantapur	260	1,111	1,547	1,264	258	2,248
Bellary	272	6,439	4,252	3,681	226	1,375
Kurnool	268	3,176	3,693	2,989	72	1,228
Madras	5	5	6	4	6	27
Chingleput	58	1,265	737	761	839	8,326
North Arcot	237	2,195	1,397	1,598	147	1,143
South Arcot	61	709	557	582	268	2,275
Tanjore	232	12,935	10,455	11,802	284	7,925
Trichinopoly	18	133	142	280	103	1,715
Madura	54	1,210	265	286	401	3,927
Tinnevelly	44	712	403	576	178	3,522
Coimbatore	10	283	193	154	40	285
Nilgiris, The	67	371	389	178	26	283
Salem	20	1,843	360	476	269	7,755
South Canara	73	2,208	1,824	1,976	106	1,117
Malabar	154	4,316	3,570	2,578	84	2,144
Total ..	3,372	54,034	48,511	45,722	5,761	76,523

Districts.	Property sold— <i>cont.</i>		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real— <i>cont.</i>		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	406	250	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	500	183	..	..	..	..	..
Górávari	2,421	2,659	..	..	10	51	* ..
Kistna	5,778	5,685	299	446	27	136	21
Guntūr	5,464	4,219	287	801	30	124	2
Nellore	28,257	16,479	1,620	1,318	1,405	6,906	..
Cuddapah	7,994	2,378	1,644	1,108	109	625	58
Anantapur	4,478	3,310	521	182	95	366	163
Bellary	2,301	1,412	733	286	84	217	60
Kurnool	1,945	1,843	462	248	4	16	105
Madras	708	552	2	6	..	..	* ..
Chingleput	26,774	11,766	309	327	275	621	95
North Arcot	1,891	2,124	430	466	5	19	8
South Arcot	3,354	2,391	441	461	62	271	33
Tanjore	15,262	14,815	14	10	1	4	2
Trichinopoly	2,629	3,219	80	97	26	105	* ..
Madura	22,342	10,639	293	242	20	130	7
Tinnevelly	6,094	6,433	66	68	1	5	2
Coimbatore	517	473	219	161	..	..	2
Nilgiris, The	1,624	342	42	45	11	23	1
Salem	7,506	1,176	1,108	1,177	4	11	16
South Canara	1,722	4,365	50	48	86	260	16
Malabar	3,880	1,385	21	40	270	483	20
Total ..	1,53,827	98,103	8,641	7,537	2,525	10,323	611

* A nominal price of less than a rupee.

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—cont.						Amount realized by the sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33		
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	26	22	124	21	46	126	..	273
Vizagapatam	30	23	43	11	99	145	..	289
Gódvári	17	83	374	40	247	2,285	..	4,631
Kistna	558	557	1,314	252	1,366	3,850	9	10,633
Guntúr	331	498	2,712	174	331	1,505	19	5,561
Nellore	2,152	1,822	4,082	1,151	5,960	12,397	75	21,375
Cuddapah	669	465	1,188	73	463	1,132	..	5,786
Anantapur	1,214	538	1,521	168	581	1,626	..	4,574
Bellary	800	449	1,144	31	118	208	..	5,043
Kurnool	511	401	1,488	97	25	250	..	4,832
Madras	1	10	552	..	..	..	..	556
Chingleput	1,405	1,527	2,706	762	3,235	8,965	..	12,527
North Arcot	276	286	853	36	173	1,263	13	3,735
South Arcot	488	567	1,362	99	441	996	16	2,989
Tanjore	295	410	4,103	157	906	10,710	..	26,617
Trichinopoly	356	230	719	115	474	2,500	..	3,499
Madura	510	561	4,150	185	894	6,482	63	10,988
Tinnevelly	376	344	4,175	33	204	2,256	1,039	8,048
Coimbatore	106	85	442	5	24	29	..	627
Nilgiris, The	127	110	340	14	33	1	..	520
Salem	815	1,278	698	386	2,923	462	31	1,683
South Canara	153	158	1,575	143	424	2,774	..	6,341
Malabar	47	93	1,065	65	141	300	..	3,963
Total	11,265	10,467	37,230	3,938	19,108	60,262	1,265	1,45,090

Districts.	Number of ryot-wari patta.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (column 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).				
		Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 35.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (column 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
		36	37	38	39		40
Ganjám	56,247	0.5	61.9	0.01	3.73	..
Vizagapatam	16,735	3.0	1.4	0.04	100	..
Gódvári	63,560	0.5	19.0	0.06	73.21	14.93
Kistna	122,994	6.3	7.5	0.48	100	28.69
Guntúr	238,150	2.8	2.9	0.08	100	43.90
Nellore	99,540	94.1	2.4	2.29	100	47.80
Cuddapah	196,263	4.4	26.9	0.44	37.18	70.26
Anantapur	83,694	8.9	50.5	0.62	13.63	30.83
Bellary	120,929	5.9	28.8	0.41	24.25	49.57
Kurnool	120,453	4.7	19.0	0.28	31.86	43.39
Madras .. ..	..	..	41.4	..	13.92	66.66
Chingleput	117,080	32.9	100	0.77	0.92	21.23
North Arcot	231,896	25.4	8.4	0.17	7.75	58.28
South Arcot	422,257	1.0	62.1	0.08	12.06	46.15
Tanjore	230,657	10.8	98.9	0.22	2.09	3.21
Trichinopoly	194,221	4.5	93.5	0.06	1.47	18.37
Madura	191,969	6.4	89.6	0.24	4.12	31.05
Tinnevelly	245,353	3.1	63.8	0.09	4.52	14.08
Coimbatore	251,975	0.08	93.6	0.02	26.45	66.36
Nilgiris, The	8,343	5.9	98.6	1.11	19.18	27.32
Salem	203,501	0.5	92.7	0.14	30.74	48.08
South Canara	90,892	0.9	83.1	0.19	24.83	31.34
Malabar	191,060	1.9	84.6	0.12	7.73	68.79
Total	3,497,759	10.3	47.8	0.26	5.82	42.35

No. 12.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts for fasli 1315 (1905–1906).

(Paragraph 37 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of the process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village agency.	Special paid agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjām	11,273	10,394	1,973	1,885	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam	533	7,156	944	1,008	As. 2, 4 and 6.
Góddavari	374	191	13	765	As. 1 and 4.
Kistna	25,716	22,859	1,231	882	As. $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4 and 8.
Guntúr	139,720	10,934	547	445	As. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Nellore	340,499	8,612	1,368	602	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	135,402	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	131,062	..	..	..	..
Bellary	44,577	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	36,143	..	..	..	..
Madras	28,456	..	235	..	As. 1, 4 & 8 & Rs. 1.
Chingleput	472,640	9,602	1,522	1,105	As. 2 and 4.
North Arcot	478,707	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	185,672	4,960	† 772	756	As. 2 and 3.
Tanjore	273,531	5,150	390	180	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	356,555	..	..	..	..
Madura	55,661	13,861	2,091	1,747	As. 1 and 4.
Tinnevely	186,922	871	166	204	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	4,866	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	3,002	..	..	..	..
Salem	32,498	359	67	59	As. 3.
South Canara	10,632	..	..	..	..
Malabar	13,726	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,963,166	94,949	11,314	9,638	..

* Excludes Rs. 14 collected in the agency tracts for which statistics are not available.

† Includes arrear Collections.

No. 14.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

(Paragraph 39 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and romissions.			Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstand- ing at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.			
					Granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Pro- ceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Granted with the sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	122	226	348	171	..	..	171	177
Vizagapatam	10	61	71	44	..	..	44	27
Górávari	1	103	104	104	..	..	104	..
Kistna	72	168	240	144	..	89	233	7
Guntúr	8,616	3,069	11,685	5,538	22	412	5,972	5,713
Nellore	3,108	3,123	6,231	4,654	..	208	4,862	1,369
Cuddapah	566	382	948	454	46	..	500	448
Anantapur	402	365	767	220	..	..	220	547
Bellary	1,291	1,621	2,912	1,040	2	42	1,084	1,828
Kurnool	29	1,053	1,082	669	7	2	678	404
Madras .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	861	1,582	2,443	1,217	1	..	1,218	1,225
North Arcot	321	988	1,309	887	9	..	896	413
South Arcot	192	461	653	457	16	..	473	180
Tanjore	370	608	978	421	32	..	453	525
Trichinopoly	106	166	272	165	2	..	167	105
Madura	17	4,212	4,229	4,197	8	4	4,209	20
Tinnevelly	160	487	647	405	6	129	540	107
Coimbatore .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris, The	104	121	225	81	109	..	190	35
alem	196	1,577	1,773	904	..	51	955	818
South Canara	47	96	143	98	39	..	137	6
Malabar	74,395	6,908	81,303	1,278	30	..	1,308	79,995
Total ..	* 90,986	27,379	1,18,365	23,149	330	937	24,416	93,949

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

(Paragraph 42 of the report.)

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	117	917	1,034	631	..	403	38.9
Vizagapatam	38	267	305	288	..	17	5.5
Górávari	93	3,400	3,493	3,357	..	136	3.8
Kistna	411	5,079	5,490	5,167	..	323	5.8
Guntūr	129	5,427	5,556	5,368	..	188	3.3
Nellore	68	615	683	610	..	73	10.6
Cuddapah	63	446	509	460	..	49	9.6
Anantapur	71	1,027	1,098	1,048	11	39	4.5
Bellary	208	996	1,204	906	12	279	24.7
Kurnool	214	2,089	2,303	2,051	..	252	10.9
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	215	2,598	2,813	2,667	..	146	5.1
North Arcot	485	3,138	3,623	3,140	..	483	13.3
South Arcot	2,040	8,636	10,676	9,099	61	1,516	14.7
Tanjore	† 160	3,724	3,884	3,728	..	156	40.1
Trichinopoly	261	2,744	2,995	2,743	..	252	8.4
Madura	183	2,965	3,148	2,964	..	184	5.8
Tinnevely	304	5,166	5,470	5,275	..	195	3.5
Coimbatore	431	6,407	6,838	6,461	..	377	5.5
Nilgiris, The	6	64	70	49	..	21	30.0
Salem	862	7,503	8,365	7,905	..	460	5.4
South Canara	43	655	698	678	..	20	2.8
Malabar	12	54	66	51	..	15	22.7
Total ..	6,404	63,917	70,321	64,646	91	5,584	8.07

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ganjām	† ..	15,895	15,895	15,878	..	17	0.1
Vizagapatam	46	322	368	348	..	20	5.4
Górávari	76	606	682	632	..	50	7.3
Kistna	138	3,365	3,503	3,385	..	118	3.4
Guntūr	75	1,896	1,971	1,948	..	23	1.2
Nellore	32	1,240	1,272	1,246	..	26	2.04
Cuddapah	255	2,131	2,386	2,116	7	263	11.3
Anantapur	23	653	676	656	2	18	2.9
Bellary	359	2,044	2,403	2,107	53	243	12.3
Kurnool	32	999	1,031	997	..	34	3.3
Madras	846	901	1,747	782	420	545	55.2
Chingleput	303	4,059	4,362	4,099	..	263	6.03
North Arcot	1,026	4,219	5,245	4,608	..	637	12.1
South Arcot	1,333	4,827	6,160	4,909	93	1,158	20.3
Tanjore	233	5,587	5,820	5,689	..	131	2.3
Trichinopoly	388	3,773	4,161	3,941	..	220	5.3
Madura	91	2,798	2,889	2,759	..	130	4.5
Tinnevely	4,195	14,291	18,486	17,216	1	1,269	6.9
Coimbatore .. .. .	..	307	307	307	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	35	121	156	137	..	19	12.2
Salem	153	1,691	1,844	1,784	..	60	3.3
South Canara	238	3,615	3,853	3,557	..	296	7.7
Malabar	418	2,032	2,450	2,025	9	416	17.3
Total ..	10,295	77,372	87,667	81,126	585	5,956	7.5

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the transfer of 51 applications of the previous fasli, by the Revenue Department to the survey officers, during the fasli under report.

† The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

‡ The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the transfer of three applications of the previous fasli by the Revenue Department to the Survey officers during the fasli under report.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjām	* 12	4,419	4,431	4,410	21	373
Vizagapatam	23	178	201	195	6	108
Gó dávari	6	704	710	681	29	706
Kistna	23	425	448	426	22	138
Guntúr	37	324	361	316	45	586
Nellore	73	1,839	1,912	1,560	352	1,094
Caddapah	1,713	1,489	3,202	2,610	592	2,493
Anantapur	16	609	625	496	29	434
Bellary	69	247	316	273	43	278
Kurnool .. .. .	..	176	176	163	13	678
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	9	562	571	649	22	210
North Arcot	1,079	2,465	3,534	2,422	1,112	3,593
South Arcot	794	2,107	2,901	2,699	202	2,335
Tanjore	† 47	2,582	2,629	2,039	590	2,854
Trichinopoly	270	1,126	1,396	881	515	3,010
Madura	96	626	722	650	72	735
Tinnevely	28	1	29	29	..	480
Coimbatore	27	3,987	4,014	3,957	27	3,128
Nilgiris, The	6	41	47	43	4	42
Salem	702	774	1,476	1,280	196	1,820
South Canara .. .. .	..	34	34	34	..	441
Malabar .. .. .	..	135	135	133	2	132
Total	5,030	24,740	29,770	25,876	3,894	25,168

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the transfer of 12 applications of the previous fasli by the Revenue Department to the Survey officers during the fasli under report.

† The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 16.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries

[Paragraphs]

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam *	Sinking new wells	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land	..	1,890	36,999	3,106	3,015	200	..	3,215
	All other purposes	..	7,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vissagapatam	Reclamation of land	..	8,735	9,105	2,225	2,225	188	..	2,413
Kistna	..	..	1,192	1,192	297	297	..	..	297
Guntur	Sinking new wells	..	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	300	9,513	1,831	1,556	16	..	1,572
	Reclamation of land	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool *	Sinking new wells	..	4,688	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	3,387	4,15,235	54,236	41,405	1,502	2,344	45,251
	Reclamation of land	..	3,483	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	5,445	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary *	Sinking new wells	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	763	2,27,338	62,186	35,800	1,100	60	36,960
	Reclamation of land	..	16,580	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	1,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur *	Sinking new wells	..	4,542	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	3,130	2,10,948	31,843	26,742	530	92	27,364
	Reclamation of land	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uddepah *	Sinking new wells	..	5,695	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	3,648	2,55,275	18,144	15,882	816	534	17,232
	Reclamation of land	..	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore *	Sinking new wells	..	4,867	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	1,820	47,502	4,696	3,182	1	..	3,183
	Reclamation of land	..	880	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	Sinking new wells	..	62,350	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	9,047	2,75,960	10,817	7,497	532	..	8,039
	Reclamation of land	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Sinking new wells	..	390	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	500	3,300	100	100	..	..	100
South Arcot *	Sinking new wells	..	5,893	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	2,600	1,91,073	8,245	7,987	265	..	8,252
	All other purposes	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot *	Sinking new wells	..	4,782	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	3,088	4,03,847	34,506	31,804	660	741	33,205
	Reclamation of land	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balem ..	Sinking new wells	..	18,810	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	44,451	1,32,343	7,128	6,454	175	..	6,629
	Reclamation of land	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore *	Sinking new wells	..	20,013	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	25,860	6,15,434	28,249	27,043	153	63	27,259
	Reclamation of land	..	5,325	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells	..	5,650	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	4,293	70,579	4,428	4,357	313	..	4,670
	Reclamation of land	..	1,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	Sinking new wells	..	3,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land	..	1,160	9,021	670	670	..	..	670
Madura *	Sinking new wells	..	7,085	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	5,520	2,73,714	58,027	50,625	191	..	50,816
	Reclamation of land	..	17,877	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	Sinking new wells	..	11,884	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells	..	4,791	1,58,334	7,712	6,374	39	..	6,413
	Reclamation of land	..	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	360	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	579	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	To erect stone wells	..	50	50	50	50	..	..	50
Grand Total		29,95,782	3,60,974	33,56,756	3,38,604	2,73,173	6,681	3,834	2,88,688

* In these districts the opening balances shown in columns 3 and 14 of the statement differ from the closing balances of the previous fiscal. The differences have been explained by the Collectors.

† The closing balance for fiscal 1914 as per Collector's revised statement R.O.P. No. 87, dated 18th December 1905, has been adopted.

to under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

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Amount suspended by competent authority.	Balance outstand- ing at the end of the year (column 6 minus column 10).	Balance repayable during the year out- standing at the end of the year (column 6 minus columns 7 and 9).	Amount outstand- ing at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Interest on advances.				Balance.	Amount suspended by competent authority.
						Amount collected during the year.		Amount written off during the year.			
						On account of sums entered against column 14.	On account of sums entered against column 15.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	33,784	91	21	1,208	1,229	21	1,167	..	41	..	
..	6,692	..	39	446	476	29	446	..	..	..
..	895	..	..	100	100	..	100	..	..	..
..	7,941	275	2	368	370	2	(a) 294	..	74	..	
..	3,09,984	10,487	5,752	18,180	23,942	(b) 4,037	16,239	445	3,221	..	
10	1,90,428	26,326	7,665	10,179	17,844	4,500	6,503	9	6,832	2	
..	1,83,581	5,009	1,728	9,028	11,358	1,592	8,508	23	1,235	..	
..	2,38,043	1,728	780	9,341	10,121	(c) 614	8,841	39	627	..	
..	44,319	1,514	715	1,917	2,633	324	1,218	..	1,090	..	
1,084	2,67,931	3,320	2,557	7,609	10,166	2,332	5,898	..	3,936	777	
..	3,200	..	..	141	141	..	141	..	..	..
..	1,82,826	258	294	6,397	6,691	281	6,333	..	77	..	
..	3,72,642	1,961	3,573	14,751	18,324	3,362	13,979	31	902	..	
..	1,32,714	574	54	3,505	3,859	48	3,231	..	580	..	
..	5,88,175	1,143	535	21,189	21,724	518	20,368	..	838	..	
..	65,909	71	12	2,713	2,725	(d) 12	2,690	..	23	..	
..	8,351	..	20	255	275	20	248	..	7	..	
..	2,22,898	7,402	3,011	11,564	14,575	2,975	9,584	..	2,006	..	
..	1,51,921	1,338	863	6,162	7,025	863	4,922	..	1,340	..	
..	320	..	..	18	18	..	18	..	..	..
..	511	..	..	43	43	..	43	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
1,094	80,73,068	61,597	27,621	1,26,015	1,53,636	21,530	1,08,780	597	22,729	779	

(a) Excludes Rs. 24-11-4 being penal interest.
(c) Excludes Rs. 1-13-10 being penal interest.

(b) Excludes Rs. 809-5-11 being penal interest.
(d) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 2-9-3 and an excess collection of Rs. 7-7.

No. 17.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries

(Paragraphs 45 to

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Purchase of cattle	1,646	500	2,146	201	201	..	..	201
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle	5,073	705	5,778	3,078	3,000	48	73	3,121
	Do. of fodder		295						
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle	12,801	200	13,001	5,640	1,758	..	..	1,758
Guntūr ..	Purchase of cattle	8,157	610	10,637	2,299	2,171	14	..	2,185
	Do. of fodder		1,870						
Kurnool * ..	Purchase of cattle	1,22,700	3,753	1,29,991	12,970	11,020	79	..	11,099
	Do. of fodder		3,638						
	Purchase of cattle		505						
Bellary * ..	Do. of seed-grain	15,789	100	32,402	8,004	2,554	245	..	2,799
	Do. of fodder		16,008						
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle	6,452	1,655	8,237	3,876	3,172	..	..	3,172
	Do. of seed-grain		50						
	Do. of fodder		80						
Cuddapah * ..	Purchase of cattle	87,041	31,017	1,19,486	19,037	18,494	817	..	19,311
	Do. of fodder		410						
	All other purposes		1,015						
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle	17,985	19,594	41,655	7,045	3,038	16	47	3,101
	Do. of seed-grain		2,641						
	Do. of fodder		1,425						
	For purposes other than relief of distress.		47,731						
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle	12,456	7,707	70,344	1,032	750	139	..	895
	Do. of seed-grain		2,450						
Madras ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	Purchase of cattle	1,950	4,160	8,130	917	917	..	..	917
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..		2,000						
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle	14,366	6,992	21,656	4,490	4,216	70	..	4,286
	Do. of seed-grain		298						
	Purchase of cattle		12,840						
Salem ..	Do. of seed-grain	11,894	155	26,304	828	777	16	..	793
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..		100						
	All other purposes		1,315						
	Purchase of cattle		10,380						
Coimbatore.	Do. of seed-grain	2,338	100	19,443	822	822	..	..	822
	Do. of fodder		6,345						
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..		280						
Trichinopoly.	Purchase of cattle	14,614	7,346	22,354	2,077	2,077	10	..	2,087
	All other purposes		400						
Tanjore ..	Purchase of fodder	3,022	20,290	23,312	1,260	1,023	..	..	1,023
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	2,24,464	46,275	2,71,139	79,131	71,419	184	..	71,803
	All other purposes		400						
	Purposes other than relief of distress.		335						
Tinnevely.	Purchase of cattle	† 4,427	2,082	7,154	986	894	58	..	952
	Do. of seed-grain		50						
	All other purposes		260						
Malabar * ..	.....	100	..	100	100	100	..	..	100
South Canara ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris {	Purchase of cattle	125	200	400	125	125	..	..	125
	Do. of seed-grain		75						
	Total ..	5,67,433	2,66,531	8,33,964	1,53,913	1,28,529	1,896	120	1,30,345

* In these districts the opening balances shown in columns 3 and 4 of the statement differ from the closing balances of the previous fasli. The differences have been explained by the Collectors.

† The closing balance for fasli 1314 as per Collector's revised statement R.O.P. No. 87, dated 16th December 1905, has been adopted.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

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Amount suspended by competent authority.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 minus column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 minus columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.							Amount suspended by competent authority.
			Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Balance	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	1,946	..	..	62	62	..	62	..	..	..
..	2,952	..	4	232	236	..	232	4	..	..
3,887	11,248	3,887	434	226	660	..	226	..	424	424
..	8,452	128	..	479	479	..	443	..	36	..
127	1,18,892	1,950	1,772	5,087	6,859	(a) 1,758	3,833	..	1,218	97
..	29,603	5,450	796	994	1,790	114	559	..	1,117	..
..	5,065	704	35	341	376	35	306	..	35	..
..	1,00,175	543	242	4,736	4,977	(b) 339	4,600	..	138	..
..	38,554	3,960	277	1,419	1,696	64	870	6	758	..
75	69,449	276	99	272	371	93	104	..	174	31
..
..	7,213	..	6	113	119	6	113	..	..	..
7	17,370	274	29	791	820	29	777	..	14	5
..	25,511	51	2	385	387	2	376	..	9	..
..	18,621	..	..	321	321	..	321	..	..	..
..	20,287	..	..	761	761	..	761	..	..	..
..	22,289	237	2	447	449	2	(c) 229	..	218	..
..	1,99,536	7,712	1,868	11,755	13,623	1,863	10,348	..	1,412	..
..	6,202	92	14	309	323	14	240	..	69	..
..	..	..	18	4	22	18	4	..	..	..
..
..	275	..	3	7	10	3	7	..	..	..
4,096	7,02,619	25,264	5,801	28,740	34,341	4,240	24,461	10	5,680	617

(a) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 6-10-8 and an excess collection of Rs. 6-2-11.

(b) Excludes Rs. 15-1 being penal interest.

(c) Excludes Rs. 4-8-5 collected on account of sums not yet due.

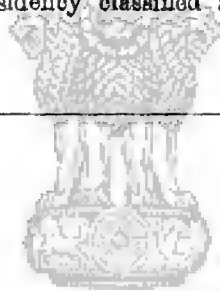
No 18.— Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Districts.	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	13	1,045	11	1,875	16	7,000
Vizagapatam	16	1,370	..	..	..	..
Kistna	17	200	..	..	..	..
Guntūr	67	2,585	6	1,410	..	..
Kurnool	214	12,272	61	8,447	12	3,575
Bellary	575	24,398	47	7,820	3	1,150
Anantapur	61	4,008	31	5,005	5	1,600
Cuddapah	286	19,241	90	15,690	7	2,675
Nellore	486	20,645	53	9,426	1	400
Chingleput	1,892	63,082	255	45,646	4	1,650
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	400
South Arcot	31	2,645	53	10,180	8	3,050
North Arcot	119	9,035	19	4,890	..	..
Salem	595	35,074	225	29,233	52	12,315
Coimbatore	341	16,593	266	36,248	40	12,812
Trichinopoly	135	11,645	54	8,465	5	1,900
Tanjore	280	17,065	25	4,760	4	1,630
Madura	158	13,030	179	34,681	73	23,195
Tinnevelly	70	5,348	92	12,257	12	3,227
Malabar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	5	325	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,361	2,59,606	1,467	2,35,523	243	77,579

Districts.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Above Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	2	1,100	..	..	..	..	42	11,020
Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,370
Kistna .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	200
Guntūr .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	3,995
Kurnool .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	24,294
Bellary	2	1,425	..	..	..	..	627	34,793
Anantapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	10,613
Cuddapah	1	600	..	..	..	..	384	38,206
Nellore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	30,471
Chingleput	1	600	1	5,000	..	..	2,153	1,15,978
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	490
South Arcot .. .. .	..	..	2	5,000	..	..	94	20,875
North Arcot	7	7,000	..	..	..	..	145	20,425
Salem	5	2,925	1	2,500	..	..	878	82,047
Coimbatore	4	3,500	..	..	..	..	651	70,153
Trichinopoly	3	2,150	1	2,000	..	..	198	26,160
Tanjore .. .. .	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	310	25,445
Madura .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	70,906
Tinnevelly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	20,832
Malabar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	325
Total ..	25	9,300	6	16,500	..	..	7,102	6,08,503

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).



सत्यमेव जयते

QUINQUEN

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each (1905—

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Tanks.

1. Ganjām ..	492	339	133	11	724	393	26	37	198	110	..	..	141	71
2. Vizagapatam ..	173	333	245	15	539	192	11	..	119	12	..	..	52	13
3. Gódvári ..	162	59	88	8	393	85	34	8	118	20	10	..	56	14
4. Kistna ..	52	30	122	33	156	49	210	58	66	11	97	10	74	8
5. Guntūr ..	17	1	12	1	119	6	21	5	76	2	7	1	36	..
6. Kurnool ..	62	8	61	4	126	11	64	6	89	..	11	2	54	2
7. Bellary ..	84	6	57	1	74	4	13	11	54	2	6	..	35	2
8. Anantapur ..	104	8	43	5	198	15	87	3	126	7	12	1	120	2
9. Cuddapah ..	783	213	856	67	615	98	893	43	177	14	65	23	140	10
10. Nellore ..	17	..	15	5	143	23	66	19	98	17	12	2	117	4
11. Chingleput ..	164	64	21	5	569	128	8	1	390	54	1	1	468	107
12. South Arcot ..	226	39	191	10	835	166	121	12	625	88	14	2	503	72
13. North Arcot ..	282	59	240	43	918	72	202	41	538	24	25	6	379	9
14. Salem ..	568	22	265	17	762	86	182	11	171	12	19	8	86	10
15. Coimbatore ..	7	..	20	4	28	2	11	1	25	1	3	1	25	..
16. Trichinopoly ..	737	50	134	40	392	49	35	..	102	31	3	1	68	12
17. Tanjore ..	101	6	20	..	211	33	25	1	119	39	9	..	72	26
18. Madura ..	1,882	171	205	14	1,949	77	42	1	234	10	2	..	120	6
19. Tinnevely ..	269	28	61	3	1,050	47	121	6	389	14	9	1	193	8
Total ..	6,162	1,436	2,789	286	8,951	1,536	2,172	263	3,714	468	305	59	2,739	376

River

1. Ganjām ..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	20	1	..	..	2	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	5	3	2	..	36	..	1	..	38	..	..	..	25	2
3. Gódvári ..	6	..	4	..	33	1	..	..	32	1	1	..	75	..
4. Kistna ..	9	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	101	3
5. Guntūr ..	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurnool ..	10	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	12	..
7. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	45	6	..	..	33	..	1	..	41	2
8. Anantapur ..	21	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	43	4	26	1	40	5
9. Cuddapah ..	114	15	92	9	148	19	136	6	7	..	..	..	10	1
10. Nellore ..	..	..	2	2	40	4	..	..	12	5	..	..	21	5
11. Chingleput ..	16	1	..	..	41	14	..	..	26	2	..	..	43	2
12. South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	143	18	31	6	103	9	3	1	63	1
13. North Arcot ..	101	10	14	1	88	2	1	..	21	2	2	..	12	1
14. Salem ..	61	..	3	..	9	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	6	2
15. Coimbatore ..	3	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	28	1
16. Trichinopoly ..	3	1	..	..	174	1	..	..	162	4	..	..	253	13
17. Tanjore ..	68	1	..	..	40	10	..	..	27	12	..	..	24	13
18. Madura ..	36	17	..	..	33	3	1	..	30	2	..	..	25	5
19. Tinnevely ..	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	500	54	117	12	904	83	174	12	589	42	33	2	776	55

NOTE.—(1) Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

(2) The difference between the number of works given in this statement and those given in appendix C to—

NIAL.

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1315 1906).

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	55	28	..	..	6	2	..	..	1,616	948	159	48	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	919	551	256	15	..	..
3	..	31	1	6	2	4	2	2	..	764	181	141	18	2	..
44	4	43	2	8	3	17	..	..	..	408	100	481	106	..	2
3	..	10	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	259	9	30	8	15	..
3	..	37	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	377	21	96	11	48	1
2	..	25	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	278	14	78	11	7	1
5	2	67	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	640	33	116	7	31	4
19	14	65	1	7	..	19	1	1	..	1,799	337	134	12	1,707	1351
7	..	94	..	..	..	73	1	1	..	542	45	100	26	1	..
..	..	356	78	..	..	120	25	..	..	2,067	456	25	7	..	..
12	..	212	32	2	..	32	9	..	..	2,483	406	340	24	..	..
17	4	216	7	4	..	29	1	..	..	2,342	172	24	4	464	90
5	1	51	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	1,646	130	365	23	107	14
3	..	19	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	116	3	38	6	..	..
1	..	38	4	..	..	10	3	..	..	1,347	149	173	41	..	..
..	..	26	14	1	..	6	4	..	..	535	122	55	1	..	..
..	..	70	2	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,373	266	249	15	..	..
7	..	120	4	..	..	30	2	..	..	2,051	103	198	9	..	..
131	25	1,588	174	32	6	428	51	4	..	23,562	4,041	3,066	392	2,977	247

channels.

..	..	3	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	3	5	..	12	1	4	..	108	13	11	..	..	..
..	..	137	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	483	..	5	..	..	..
2	..	218	..	2	..	348	..	1	..	741	4	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	41	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	154	14	..	..	4	..
4	..	25	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	374	43	27	1	281	15
..	..	32	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	128	1	2	2	..	..
..	..	30	7	..	..	17	3	..	..	136	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	187	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	434	40	6	..	42	8
..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	7	5	..	1	..
..	..	17	..	..	..	40	..	1	..	85	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	35	5	..	..	139	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	581	14	..	..	430	23	..	..	1,668	56	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	6	..	..	31	5	..	..	194	63	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	1	..	..	16	1	..	..	140	16	1	..	..	..
8	..	1,272	39	8	..	1,251	40	6	..	5,292	313	68	3	278	23

season and crop report is due to the adoption of revised figures by Collectors in this statement.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Spring

Ganjám ..	30	..	..	..	62	71	..	..	12	27	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	20	7	11	..	26	9	..	..	9	2	..	..	7	1
Gódaári ..	4	..	14	..	7	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
Kistna ..	1	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr ..	1,274	60	75	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	128	8	10	..	84	7	..	..	15	1	..	..	4	1
Bellary ..	71	4	10	4	44	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	610	19	133	7	428	6	45	14	79	2	1	..	24	..
Cuddapah ..	198	19	103	6	190	16	139	11	28	9	17	3	12	1
Nellore ..	5	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	30	2	3	..	115	14	..	..	47	11	..	..	74	14
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	57	8	6	..	38	3	..	..	28	2
North Arcot ..	120	11	8	1	188	20	18	5	93	11	3	..	37	2
Salem ..	309	5	..	..	272	10	6	..	17	..	..	..	3	..
Coimbatore ..	15	..	6	..	11	2	20	..	4	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	20	8	..	..	8	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..
Tanjore ..	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura ..	230	10	16	..	21	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..
Total ..	3,183	154	392	19	1,593	173	243	30	365	69	22	3	281	24

Autumn

Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódaári ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr ..	2	1	..	..	41	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	69	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bellary ..	1	7	2	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	28	2	1	1	18	..	2	..	4	..
North Arcot ..	4	1	1	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Salem ..	80	4	22	3	123	13	38	..	23	3	1	..	14	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	7	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	34	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	130	23	27	15	226	22	53	2	80	5	3	..	97	3

irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency etc.—cont.

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

channels.

..	..	18	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	159	103	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	64	22	11	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	25	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	60	75	1	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	17	10	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	7	10	4	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,139	29	172	21	7	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	45	17	5	246	16
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	19	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	283	48	3	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	181	10	6	..	..	..
1	1	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	445	55	..	..	30	7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	15	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	26	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	10	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	78	15	..	..	22	3	..	..	5,422	438	880	31	283	23

cuts.

..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	117	5	..	..	148	3	..	..	414	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	81	2	3	1	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	6	..	..	1	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	22	57	3	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	..	..	..	..
..
2	..	148	6	..	..	170	4	..	..	851	65	78	16	7	1

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, etc.—*cont.*

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.	
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjām .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,728	506	2,728	506	382	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gōdāvari .. ..	..	..	..	..	715	237	715	237	..	..
4. Kistna	1	..	1	..	2,970	76	2,972	76	17	..
5. Guntūr	45	..	..	..	5,068	335	5,133	335	552	4
6. Kurnool .. ..	..	..	32	2	7,320	904	7,352	906	670	62
7. Bellary	381	47	26	4	6,681	1,542	7,088	1,593	540	121
8. Anantapur .. .	209	34	134	2	13,609	991	13,952	1,027	5,994	87
9. Cuddapah .. .	855	82	7,049	1,045	33,328	4,211	41,232	5,338	11,457	1,666
10. Nellore	829	83	..	..	11,678	2,169	12,507	2,252	1,355	245
11. Chingleput ..	76	2	..	..	1,608	998	1,684	1,000	13,015	2,245
12. South Arcot ..	6	1	..	..	70,212	4,106	70,218	4,107	26,398	180
13. North Arcot ..	50	5	63	7	47,912	6,096	48,025	6,108	51,174	9,388
14. Salem	421	96	..	..	48,919	5,207	49,340	5,303	24,808	2,293
15. Coimbatore ..	3	..	..	..	75,290	8,617	75,298	8,617	3,140	354
16. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	37,582	2,272	37,582	2,272	6,915	70
17. Tanjore .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,465	167	9,465	167	8	..
18. Madura	2	..	..	..	35,820	2,172	35,822	2,172	6,939	596
19. Tinnevely .. .	4	1	..	..	45,521	3,272	45,525	3,273	8,428	256
Total	2,882	351	7,305	1,060	456,446	43,878	466,633	45,289	161,767	17,562

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less.								
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holding.		Assessment.
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganjám	5,256	ACS. 2,567	ACS. 388	RS. 3,171	1,237	3,792	ACS. 668	ACS. 72	RS. 754
2. Vizagapatam	834	435	40	503	235	627	142	13	153
3. Gódvári	1,996	620	35	1,199	865	2,513	331	12	542
4. Kistna	5,449	2,606	355	3,086	3,272	9,709	1,493	29	1,908
5. Guntúr	6,935	4,822	52	4,443	8,676	26,829	5,455	148	6,141
6. Nellore	4,164	2,333	402	3,567	3,043	9,610	2,907	211	2,154
7. Cuddapah	21,499	27,776	1,122	17,778	8,153	26,542	9,265	568	5,920
8. Anantapur	9,176	10,980	816	4,261	1,224	3,334	1,951	68	827
9. Bellary	6,212	11,349	21	2,924	1,341	3,677	2,170	6	722
10. Kurnool	7,143	9,267	471	5,194	4,316	12,957	4,562	237	2,879
11. Madras	10,116	3,584	1,206	6,448	2,184	5,076	857	231	1,370
12. Chingleput	22,768	9,881	1,214	15,709	11,554	35,395	3,947	740	9,510
13. North Arcot	52,318	25,307	2,121	38,181	12,607	32,940	8,257	607	9,677
14. South Arcot	28,861	8,391	577	13,003	25,539	1,10,007	5,294	450	11,912
15. Tanjore	19,201	12,457	259	12,040	8,177	25,989	4,689	118	6,966
16. Trichinopoly	19,872	11,572	1,012	12,692	4,344	12,189	2,494	322	2,962
17. Madura	25,115	25,398	387	14,298	15,600	66,087	23,236	179	10,808
18. Tinnevely	5,086	5,420	36	3,902	3,602	11,626	3,770	47	3,451
19. Coimbatore	1,669	1,274	..	615	880	3,517	1,703	..	431
20. Nilgiris	8,692	7,042	170	5,600	5,526	15,753	3,687	222	3,536
21. Salem	9,346	1,839	880	5,102	2,246	5,769	395	305	1,476
22. South Canara	43,176	12,756	1,983	18,307	7,415	18,320	2,307	284	3,212
Total ..	314,782	197,726	13,527	1,92,013	131,936	442,258	89,580	4,864	87,311

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.			Joint pattas.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Ganjám	20,342	ACS. 35,266	ACS. 18,072	RS. 87,967	7,240	20,367
2. Vizagapatam	4,510	14,350	2,158	20,818	2,072	6,305
3. Gódvári	16,556	34,197	5,213	89,260	6,407	19,218
4. Kistna	28,768	69,935	10,706	1,44,436	15,258	43,824
5. Guntúr	62,660	189,051	7,086	3,11,812	39,518	109,492
6. Nellore	24,073	69,191	10,343	1,12,036	22,646	64,887
7. Cuddapah	82,491	321,915	23,264	3,22,567	33,855	87,875
8. Anantapur	35,625	213,577	15,101	1,53,632	12,187	31,923
9. Bellary	54,846	476,030	5,367	2,50,534	14,399	32,728
10. Kurnool	46,199	237,415	5,960	2,25,723	24,174	65,078
11. Madras	52,108	71,424	50,094	2,35,196	11,156	29,202
12. Chingleput	92,420	175,397	33,945	3,74,293	45,384	147,080
13. North Arcot	196,803	383,870	51,848	7,83,052	56,106	144,435
14. South Arcot	67,080	89,096	36,810	2,99,467	27,924	137,427
15. Tanjore	85,697	256,651	15,691	3,36,067	37,805	121,789
16. Trichinopoly	92,529	227,415	22,956	3,86,787	24,366	72,826
17. Madura	91,574	244,358	23,766	3,77,876	50,856	192,877
18. Tinnevely	63,204	337,248	4,132	3,11,809	94,583	302,161
19. Coimbatore	1,623	11,613	125	5,945	2,467	13,509
20. Nilgiris	76,116	379,836	18,758	4,24,628	54,261	161,588
21. Salem	27,968	15,920	29,331	1,13,869	5,940	13,995
22. South Canara	82,729	89,470	35,405	3,25,459	13,319	34,432
Total ..	1,306,116	3,942,225	426,129	56,92,733	601,923	1,853,018

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Byots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18		20	21	22	
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	20,549	6,281	38,262	9,045	36,180	32,490	1,46,493
2. Vizagapatam	8,279	690	10,457	2,486	13,240	6,295	45,876
3. Gódvári	16,762	2,386	44,587	13,853	54,552	21,376	2,51,123
4. Kistna	44,127	4,119	73,975	26,544	114,796	49,488	4,61,723
5. Guntúr	129,836	8,220	2,05,940	47,838	313,145	22,334	7,70,858
6. Nellore	87,831	8,010	1,17,208	14,805	96,799	26,685	2,51,657
7. Cuddapah	146,982	10,751	1,41,662	26,630	240,626	29,161	4,10,290
8. Anantapur	81,583	6,516	51,926	13,393	205,402	19,163	2,11,649
9. Bellary	124,515	1,565	66,125	23,087	417,177	9,807	3,82,453
10. Kurnool	195,207	4,122	1,37,007	16,877	223,123	7,408	2,69,711
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	21,197	10,930	53,853	22,138	52,479	81,735	3,51,901
13. North Arcot	95,805	19,835	2,10,316	25,885	91,210	51,960	4,02,428
14. South Arcot	113,999	16,083	2,47,800	59,063	296,076	84,312	8,99,956
15. Tanjore	32,219	9,756	1,00,585	36,762	59,158	93,370	6,40,233
16. Trichinopoly	119,352	5,848	1,53,080	21,397	177,136	23,649	3,52,053
17. Madura	72,048	13,372	1,15,524	25,316	196,179	34,921	3,79,443
18. Tinnevely	190,326	11,108	2,20,913	28,118	167,187	33,322	4,45,677
19. Coimbatore	545,525	4,509	5,21,119	20,871	273,719	8,821	3,25,003
20. Nilgiris	26,938	26	10,039	443	7,976	1,137	7,515
21. Salem	303,390	15,383	3,00,847	23,453	238,413	17,427	4,48,213
22. South Canara	3,043	5,295	21,967	21,690	20,017	70,320	3,30,061
23. Malabar	14,816	7,193	54,101	22,067	77,317	60,123	3,73,178
Total ..	2,394,329	171,998	28,97,893	501,761	3,371,907	785,304	81,56,594

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10— <i>cont.</i>				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	5,505	19,149	31,971	20,017	98,612
2. Vizagapatam	1,911	6,413	15,554	3,898	35,717
3. Gódvári	6,180	18,473	30,945	9,502	1,17,229
4. Kistna	12,811	33,909	74,186	21,187	2,31,612
5. Guntúr	30,358	93,278	226,332	17,795	5,17,345
6. Nellore	14,835	45,787	102,748	25,024	2,39,954
7. Cuddapah	11,776	39,568	111,802	15,067	1,81,096
8. Anantapur	4,781	13,457	87,725	9,643	87,797
9. Bellary	9,235	23,397	181,285	4,197	1,53,144
10. Kurnool	12,259	33,903	190,837	6,448	1,87,647
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	5,860	18,396	21,368	21,077	91,189
13. North Arcot	19,247	66,745	87,008	37,937	3,10,952
14. South Arcot	18,077	54,108	94,916	24,667	2,72,195
15. Tanjore	9,178	54,751	23,165	19,532	1,56,340
16. Trichinopoly	11,147	40,759	113,278	10,598	1,74,153
17. Madura	12,304	38,997	109,962	17,086	2,02,666
18. Tinnevely	16,922	61,962	156,949	20,069	2,95,932
19. Coimbatore	47,620	197,758	646,204	20,200	7,71,784
20. Nilgiris	770	5,653	26,725	135	12,875
21. Salem	27,285	96,326	215,521	23,086	5,00,863
22. South Canara	3,053	6,123	3,887	9,570	44,924
23. Malabar	3,596	10,262	10,370	10,228	59,653
Total ..	284,710	978,264	2,562,538	346,963	47,43,079

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
1. Ganjām	2,043	ACS. 13,651	ACS. 16,012	RS. 74,231	2,327	8,085
2. Vizagapatam	956	7,080	5,264	36,357	919	3,275
3. Góidávāri	5,738	31,044	17,164	182,212	2,382	7,600
4. Kistna	9,291	54,266	40,113	3,46,382	4,788	13,152
5. Guntūr	11,675	159,149	15,664	4,57,501	9,328	33,723
6. Nellore	4,666	51,328	17,567	1,59,496	4,094	13,843
7. Cuddapah	4,875	90,067	13,066	1,73,431	2,474	8,005
8. Anantapur	2,828	76,501	9,689	93,594	1,564	4,848
9. Bellary	4,869	156,692	4,881	1,74,108	2,216	6,275
10. Kurnool	3,158	101,627	3,320	1,15,979	2,360	7,748
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	5,662	29,168	44,923	1,98,959	1,646	4,804
13. North Arcot	4,674	29,467	22,341	1,61,192	4,506	16,991
14. South Arcot	12,201	105,712	45,514	4,19,274	3,756	10,447
15. Tanjore	11,415	20,928	62,183	4,40,191	2,656	20,273
16. Trichinopoly	3,658	48,816	11,839	1,31,860	2,043	9,707
17. Madura	4,738	65,416	18,351	1,70,507	3,017	10,852
18. Tinnevely	5,392	60,987	15,950	2,01,778	3,562	15,920
19. Coimbatore	3,304	86,579	5,236	1,22,743	7,612	45,544
20. Nilgiris	141	4,743	883	5,434	96	1,061
21. Salem	2,796	51,737	5,875	1,04,991	3,019	12,659
22. South Canara	7,777	13,138	63,826	3,08,434	2,208	4,551
23. Malabar	5,976	46,767	40,336	2,26,964	844	2,725
Total ..	118,033	1,304,783	479,997	43,05,618	67,417	262,088

Districts.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assess-ment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1. Ganjām	ACS. 22,074	ACS. 16,588	RS. 78,597	1,219	ACS. 16,748	ACS. 17,414	RS. 79,099
2. Vizagapatam	9,011	4,953	36,215	798	7,774	8,014	54,379
3. Góidávāri	16,840	8,527	96,157	3,762	34,144	26,556	2,60,974
4. Kistna	38,493	20,563	1,83,083	7,518	54,868	57,422	4,70,820
5. Guntūr	108,456	23,149	3,72,543	7,942	141,139	25,072	4,54,054
6. Nellore	46,743	15,019	1,34,119	2,665	43,644	21,038	1,67,097
7. Cuddapah	53,909	6,685	83,854	2,222	72,155	13,241	1,36,230
8. Anantapur	57,666	7,687	56,787	1,836	75,549	8,592	80,859
9. Bellary	76,504	1,981	84,036	2,568	135,329	4,265	1,61,147
10. Kurnool	88,825	2,430	84,909	1,601	86,156	2,168	1,06,068
11. Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	10,059	14,020	61,789	3,270	26,216	47,697	2,09,867
13. North Arcot	27,496	20,781	1,55,724	2,172	20,390	19,395	1,28,612
14. South Arcot	29,472	13,435	1,26,319	6,666	79,081	48,893	4,01,302
15. Tanjore	9,119	13,503	1,01,238	9,227	21,502	87,950	6,29,740
16. Trichinopoly	37,524	5,791	72,162	2,071	35,975	14,113	1,41,814
17. Madura	51,019	16,756	1,10,784	2,487	51,295	19,164	1,60,584
18. Tinnevely	63,358	10,389	1,33,331	3,184	55,535	18,369	2,13,777
19. Coimbatore	204,533	11,755	2,55,110	1,699	62,862	6,143	1,07,308
20. Nilgiris	6,913	120	3,559	109	8,737	1,055	7,492
21. Salem	45,701	8,203	1,31,032	1,008	25,893	5,139	74,462
22. South Canara	2,936	9,683	77,493	5,761	21,771	88,612	4,19,835
23. Malabar	5,105	6,302	32,226	5,188	68,435	61,741	3,58,343
Total ..	1,006,757	232,220	24,71,067	74,458	1,145,098	602,253	48,20,863

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50— <i>cont.</i>				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	42	43	44	45	46
1. Ganjám	1,207	5,917	ACS. 19,461	ACS. 16,799	RS. 78,482
2. Vizagapatam	1,038	4,067	14,176	10,159	72,650
3. Góidávari	2,006	6,725	41,206	14,149	1,36,754
4. Kistna	3,611	9,701	39,194	23,931	2,32,025
5. Guntúr	7,639	36,576	98,753	29,838	4,71,364
6. Nellore	2,127	8,659	35,662	17,488	1,34,381
7. Cuddapah	1,296	4,425	45,489	5,763	84,543
8. Anantapur	814	3,704	59,975	8,960	56,032
9. Bellary	1,064	3,046	53,331	1,681	63,259
10. Kurnool	1,327	4,486	59,652	1,986	85,426
11. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	1,177	3,503	10,281	15,733	72,530
13. North Arcot	2,150	8,981	18,175	18,971	1,30,603
14. South Arcot	1,884	6,013	21,638	16,524	1,16,222
15. Tanjore	2,046	18,820	9,310	18,252	1,37,835
16. Trichinopoly	947	5,698	28,588	5,620	65,031
17. Madura	1,650	6,534	46,320	10,616	1,08,555
18. Tinnevely	2,279	11,947	73,611	12,195	1,55,020
19. Coimbatore	3,017	16,521	129,550	8,541	1,95,366
20. Nilgiris	58	361	5,219	222	3,877
21. Salem	994	4,105	20,851	4,803	81,333
22. South Canara	652	2,188	4,500	8,970	43,081
23. Malabar	624	2,411	6,563	8,773	43,656
Total ..	39,807	174,388	841,454	250,974	25,67,975

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100.					
	Single patta.			Joint pattas.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	47	48	49	50	51	52
1. Ganjám	334	ACS. 8,362	ACS. 8,950	RS. 41,432	381	2,269
2. Vizagapatam	815	7,541	6,744	44,380	481	2,052
3. Góidávari	1,995	30,258	27,339	2,78,176	1,021	3,652
4. Kistna	3,046	36,460	54,440	4,28,799	1,650	5,038
5. Guntúr	2,119	71,527	22,121	3,40,268	2,576	10,840
6. Nellore	1,017	24,983	19,005	1,36,589	894	3,895
7. Cuddapah	550	35,385	5,441	73,790	348	1,424
8. Anantapur	408	49,279	5,226	52,169	292	2,146
9. Bellary	740	71,472	2,892	1,02,584	247	880
10. Kurnool	422	42,897	1,199	54,722	506	1,703
11. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	1,093	18,510	32,235	1,38,825	382	1,378
13. North Arcot	530	9,159	9,383	67,764	520	2,375
14. South Arcot	1,964	37,444	34,981	2,66,734	520	1,709
15. Tanjore	5,226	22,967	110,172	8,02,078	1,443	13,802
16. Trichinopoly	938	20,475	14,484	1,38,162	450	3,938
17. Madura	739	27,122	13,458	1,05,489	454	1,811
18. Tinnevely	1,252	48,236	17,109	1,80,194	979	6,567
19. Coimbatore	525	31,944	5,441	71,322	686	4,578
20. Nilgiris	80	14,280	932	12,078	31	102
21. Salem	181	10,671	2,109	27,872	157	559
22. South Canara	2,868	29,175	81,106	4,09,676	281	974
23. Malabar	3,597	105,213	91,724	5,60,994	404	1,938
Total ..	29,959	753,360	566,491	43,34,527	14,703	73,635

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1. Ganjām	ACS. 11,241	ACS. 10,041	RS. 50,387	48	ACS. 2,604	ACS. 3,051	RS. 13,374
2. Vizagapatam ..	10,367	9,482	68,827	19	520	871	6,138
3. Gōdāvari	23,441	14,829	1,44,567	353	11,424	11,816	1,12,199
4. Kistna	23,875	29,036	2,37,468	509	12,800	21,892	1,60,516
5. Guntūr	52,434	31,435	3,70,917	241	10,597	6,469	75,807
6. Nellore	29,037	16,087	1,18,913	188	7,291	8,197	53,246
7. Cuddapah	24,245	3,226	49,164	51	6,175	1,358	16,899
8. Anantapur	47,929	4,757	53,837	28	4,928	731	7,942
9. Bellary	23,504	787	34,738	80	11,585	984	21,440
10. Kurnool	43,411	1,058	69,775	49	10,274	410	15,871
11. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	8,144	11,595	53,315	155	9,603	10,883	51,660
13. North Arcot	7,239	9,842	69,827	44	1,412	2,228	15,107
14. South Arcot	9,064	9,096	68,072	237	6,321	10,778	78,651
15. Tanjore	9,770	24,994	1,86,279	1,657	12,845	81,449	5,67,238
16. Trichinopoly ..	17,662	7,007	66,709	221	6,189	7,791	75,034
17. Madura	20,492	7,690	63,903	86	4,620	3,825	26,837
18. Tinnevely	65,368	13,180	1,40,577	201	14,103	7,104	69,201
19. Coimbatore	46,978	5,191	92,426	70	4,656	2,761	24,398
20. Nilgiris	5,115	484	4,658	29	9,609	104	8,744
21. Salem	6,134	1,359	17,742	7	2,082	243	2,687
22. South Canara ..	2,480	10,705	43,000	726	26,428	48,360	2,27,482
23. Malabar	8,686	10,148	55,183	1,256	79,460	70,755	4,17,714
Total	1,496,666	2,232,029	20,60,284	6,255	255,526	302,060	20,48,185

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250— <i>cont.</i>					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1. Ganjām	50	442	ACS. 4,565	ACS. 3,247	RS. 14,000	7	ACS. 769	ACS. 1,033	RS. 4,063
2. Vizagapatam ..	53	273	1,909	2,606	16,712	4	368	423	2,520
3. Gōdāvari	207	1,509	7,444	6,867	68,007	62	7,196	4,267	40,616
4. Kistna	315	962	11,785	12,357	1,00,454	87	3,698	7,346	53,381
5. Guntūr	333	1,855	11,096	12,220	1,17,771	31	1,099	2,102	16,836
6. Nellore	197	998	10,078	8,005	56,491	39	3,563	3,960	25,544
7. Cuddapah	32	130	4,681	719	10,445	4	1,998	401	3,034
8. Anantapur	26	354	12,165	624	7,752	2	810	245	1,567
9. Bellary	15	52	3,535	296	5,037	9	2,219	280	6,092
10. Kurnool	50	180	9,478	121	16,879	5	2,120	..	3,284
11. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	84	355	3,898	5,681	26,616	34	4,389	4,894	21,536
13. North Arcot ..	31	109	726	1,222	9,277	7	474	692	4,347
14. South Arcot ..	38	251	1,719	2,891	27,319	49	2,544	3,402	30,914
15. Tanjore	410	4,838	5,472	18,580	1,32,632	631	13,838	63,072	4,26,643
16. Trichinopoly ..	103	1,308	11,232	3,595	35,039	74	3,864	6,009	48,747
17. Madura	41	188	2,474	2,652	13,221	15	1,557	1,544	9,484
18. Tinnevely	171	1,549	35,013	5,603	58,938	61	19,104	4,305	41,185
19. Coimbatore	56	272	7,725	1,468	18,514	20	3,872	1,391	18,935
20. Nilgiris	15	40	5,153	..	5,218	19	12,132	..	13,158
21. Salem	4	15	275	113	1,238	1	1,315	69	527
22. South Canara ..	45	121	384	3,380	14,850	237	37,077	34,667	1,60,045
23. Malabar	127	665	7,014	8,239	43,947	513	65,049	57,715	3,42,966
Total	2,453	16,467	157,821	99,886	8,00,357	1,911	189,056	196,717	12,69,924

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500— <i>cont.</i>					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint patta.					Single patta.			
	Number of patta.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of patta.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1. Ganjām ..	3	12	ACS. 233	ACS. 343	RS. 1,583	1	ACS. 528	ACS. 230	RS. 1,142
2. Vizagapatam ..	4	46	289	688	3,164	..	..	..	..
3. Gódvári ..	49	225	4,422	3,175	30,765	14	3,662	3,457	20,918
4. Kistna ..	66	279	4,140	4,730	42,204	10	1,246	1,766	14,039
5. Guntūr ..	71	623	4,281	4,476	48,875	5	399	563	5,477
6. Nellore ..	60	514	4,370	4,753	32,772	14	9,592	1,951	15,466
7. Cuddapah ..	4	40	944	192	2,398	1	1,129	212	1,380
8. Anantapur ..	3	128	3,488	330	4,087	1	1,825	98	1,077
9. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,717	13	1,442
10. Kurnool ..	6	16	2,079	20	3,637	..	..	..	..
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	6	27	1,548	1,038	4,229	5	788	1,176	5,704
13. North Arcot ..	6	67	360	505	3,632	..	..	..	..
14. South Arcot ..	15	43	314	1,207	7,960	2	93	355	2,583
15. Tanjore ..	182	1,061	4,042	16,885	1,19,360	323	15,935	82,113	5,54,684
16. Trichinopoly ..	45	628	9,174	2,970	30,007	27	7,430	3,844	51,482
17. Madura ..	7	21	387	810	4,150	3	1,471	375	4,584
18. Tinnevely ..	60	575	22,392	3,632	39,231	17	12,036	2,881	26,857
19. Coimbatore ..	17	140	3,035	1,618	13,461	..	..	..	..
20. The Nilgiris ..	5	10	5,479	8	3,779	7	28,905	..	16,727
21. Salem ..	1	4	56	87	900	..	..	..	..
22. South Canara ..	20	52	3,970	2,557	12,832	61	55,404	19,849	94,416
23. Malabar ..	36	168	3,963	4,514	21,653	173	54,991	58,267	2,82,407
Total ..	671	4,779	78,916	54,438	4,33,679	665	197,151	176,550	11,00,385

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000— <i>cont.</i>					Total.			
	Joint patta.					Single patta.			
	Number of patta.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of patta.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1. Ganjām ..	2	90	ACS. 617	ACS. 510	RS. 2,361	38,295	ACS. 116,665	ACS. 97,640	RS. 4,50,972
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,022	51,308	29,807	2,10,471
3. Gódvári ..	14	73	22,676	2,095	27,240	44,429	207,097	117,223	12,87,177
4. Kistna ..	6	61	1,818	1,288	9,364	81,217	350,695	243,528	20,83,182
5. Guntūr ..	5	91	934	1,415	15,630	139,446	890,928	101,463	24,36,056
6. Nellore ..	13	151	5,614	1,702	13,491	51,631	308,624	109,048	9,24,698
7. Cuddapah ..	2	10	1,152	287	2,172	138,323	797,226	87,266	11,55,399
8. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	62,797	638,851	59,661	6,06,740
9. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	92,412	1,283,570	28,510	11,02,724
10. Kurnool ..	1	5	2,560	..	1,107	75,454	712,779	20,936	7,96,552
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	4	148	907	1,556	8,650	91,581	216,161	274,843	12,19,396
13. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	148,498	337,390	141,158	11,69,452
14. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	216	1,521	329,303	936,448	282,204	29,20,647
15. Tanjore ..	97	1,444	5,460	29,809	1,80,122	161,182	264,660	617,696	43,70,277
16. Trichinopoly ..	20	904	22,585	3,213	38,062	133,484	567,998	96,679	12,87,259
17. Madura ..	1	2	49	284	1,221	145,785	586,647	115,606	12,66,407
18. Tinnevely ..	10	272	6,084	1,370	13,341	154,914	646,944	122,693	15,71,143
19. Coimbatore ..	3	11	3,781	1,484	7,470	94,779	806,300	33,961	9,80,420
20. The Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,020	99,269	4,236	77,708
21. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	112,254	716,989	49,790	10,88,980
22. South Canara ..	8	31	16,509	2,583	13,261	76,439	220,829	437,081	20,68,920
23. Malabar ..	10	29	2,355	4,043	28,369	164,675	599,458	478,049	29,06,262
Total ..	199	3,335	95,440	51,969	5,66,614	2,353,940	11,356,831	3,549,028	3,19,20,842

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315 (1905-1906)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total—cont.					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Joint pattas.						
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.		
			Dry.	Wet.			
			87	88				89	90	91	92	93
1. Ganjám	17,952	60,124	ACS. 111,379	ACS. 73,898	RS. 3,62,388	56,247	RS. 8,13,360
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	23,058	59,726	32,289	2,43,895	16,735	4,54,366
3. Góddávari	19,131	59,988	164,067	61,542	6,65,848	63,580	19,03,025
4. Kistna	41,777	116,635	239,111	117,240	11,12,093	122,994	31,95,275
5. Guntúr	98,704	313,307	632,627	128,691	21,26,526	238,150	45,62,582
6. Nellore	47,909	148,344	324,990	95,299	8,49,483	99,510	17,74,181
7. Cuddapah	57,940	168,009	398,469	43,158	5,61,254	196,263	17,16,653
8. Anantapur	20,897	59,899	354,107	38,699	3,21,195	88,694	9,27,935
9. Bellary	28,517	70,055	464,844	10,513	4,07,061	120,929	15,09,785
10. Kurnool	44,999	125,181	596,611	16,422	5,89,266	120,458	13,85,818
11. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	22,499	62,889	78,259	81,861	3,73,541	117,080	15,92,937
13. North Arcot	83,398	277,743	240,756	109,833	9,00,441	231,896	20,69,893
14. South Arcot	92,954	249,949	279,392	84,226	8,77,085	422,257	37,97,732
15. Tanjore	69,475	362,423	103,851	151,761	11,26,303	230,657	54,96,580
16. Trichinopoly	60,737	210,720	334,034	44,760	6,41,209	194,221	19,28,468
17. Madura	46,184	143,420	305,245	63,588	6,22,986	191,969	18,79,393
18. Tinnevely	90,439	357,856	636,337	77,725	10,68,091	245,353	26,39,234
19. Coimbatore	157,196	578,611	1,591,101	54,813	18,78,701	251,975	28,59,121
20. The Nilgiris	4,323	24,258	83,897	995	45,518	8,343	1,23,226
21. Salem	91,247	291,009	595,615	53,256	10,37,491	203,501	21,26,471
22. South Canara	14,453	33,804	37,904	53,048	2,72,584	90,892	23,41,804
23. Malabar	26,375	70,950	61,179	59,724	3,45,000	191,050	32,51,262
Total ..	1,143,819	3,808,232	7,723,501	1,454,341	1,64,28,259	3,497,759	4,83,49,101

NOTE.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 3 in Kurnool and Chingleput. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the wet assessment of holdings in Kurnool proper into which new rates were not introduced during the fasli and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which is included in statement No. 3.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 3 against Chingleput. The difference is due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

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TABLE
QUINQUEN

INCIDENCE of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district.

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories table A ₁ (1) minus table A ₁ (2a).	Deduct.		Balance (i.e.), fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5
BYOT						
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	1,675,137	774,621	486,049	414,467	381,895	10,69,692
2. Vizagapatam	899,665	365,329	353,994	180,342	148,712	5,62,790
3. Gōdāvari	2,844,147	1,889,437	—	85,691	1,040,401	740,292
4. Kistna	4,049,007	1,869,297	105,506	2,074,104	1,660,500	58,81,584
5. Nellore	2,901,899	1,770,025	3,883	1,127,991	843,538	24,52,145
6. Kurnool	4,726,458	3,494,228	— 198,134	1,430,364	1,330,449	17,45,803
7. Bellary	3,527,947	1,654,717	— 2,643	1,875,873	1,763,435	18,20,687
8. Anantapur	3,414,432	1,847,461	— 9,222	1,576,193	1,415,704	15,11,904
9. Cuddapah	5,306,022	3,885,694	— 5,437	1,425,765	1,246,759	21,11,115
10. North Arcot	2,620,390	1,718,315	8,339	893,736	746,871	26,08,816
11. Chingleput	1,371,789	701,948	3,056	666,785	542,239	18,54,783
12. Madras *	17,210	7,522	—	9,688	—	83,691
13. South Arcot	3,114,918	1,370,410	47,437	1,697,071	1,492,153	44,69,720
14. Salem	3,632,211	2,169,236	—	1,462,975	1,285,000	22,19,990
15. Coimbatore	4,870,923	2,351,125	5,019	2,514,779	2,026,605	30,52,414
16. Trichinopoly	1,804,742	697,382	4,281	1,103,075	845,579	21,16,810
17. Tanjore	2,014,023	519,622	349,713	1,144,688	1,007,518	58,60,371
18. Madura	2,143,566	1,024,499	1,294	1,120,361	933,300	22,21,806
19. Tinnevely	2,344,934	858,847	4,331	1,481,756	1,023,940	25,34,413
20. The Nilgiris	612,557	416,475	— 331	196,413	68,845	1,32,812
21. Malabar	3,701,603	2,418,952	—	1,282,651	1,160,047	27,03,839
22. South Canara	2,573,389	1,940,921	—	632,468	407,102	15,85,300
Total ..	60,166,969	33,746,163	1,068,856	25,351,950	21,070,483	5,30,63,936
WHOLE						
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	205,615	205,615	—	—	—	55,694
2. Vizagapatam	213,385	213,385	—	—	—	62,928
3. Gōdāvari	257,189	257,189	—	—	—	1,19,404
4. Kistna	198,443	198,443	—	—	—	1,36,683
5. Nellore	332,521	332,521	—	—	—	1,00,711
6. Kurnool	123,309	123,309	—	—	—	12,278
7. Bellary	128,283	128,283	—	—	—	15,724
8. Anantapur	141,651	141,651	—	—	—	14,503
9. Cuddapah	276,717	276,717	—	—	—	45,072
10. North Arcot	70,323	70,323	—	—	—	26,838
11. Chingleput	212,966	212,966	—	—	—	72,522
12. South Arcot	202,253	202,253	—	—	—	26,588
13. Salem	148,416	148,416	—	—	—	44,631
14. Coimbatore	52,353	52,353	—	—	—	3,794
15. Trichinopoly	183,445	183,445	—	—	—	17,130
16. Tanjore	170,438	170,438	—	—	—	1,62,476
17. Madura	119,495	119,495	—	—	—	1,18,935
18. Tinnevely	201,780	201,780	—	—	—	63,027
Total ..	3,238,582	3,238,582	—	—	—	10,98,938
ZAMIN						
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	3,475,472	722,098	—	2,753,374	—	4,83,961
2. Vizagapatam	9,909,664	230,027	—	9,679,637	—	10,02,633
3. Gōdāvari	2,000,744	674,743	—	1,328,001	—	12,89,917
4. Kistna	1,192,017	181,213	—	1,007,804	—	8,89,147
5. Nellore	2,372,672	645,760	—	1,726,912	—	4,67,101
6. North Arcot	2,032,000	1,556,171	—	475,829	—	3,62,615
7. Chingleput	386,286	209,700	—	176,586	—	1,55,801
8. South Arcot	22,349	10,732	—	11,617	—	8,714
9. Salem	1,038,355	462,607	—	575,748	—	4,55,131
10. Coimbatore	107,514	17,596	—	89,918	—	27,939
11. Trichinopoly	336,617	115,389	—	221,228	—	53,282
12. Tanjore	190,925	41,027	—	149,898	—	31,483
13. Madura	3,305,835	1,025,746	—	2,280,089	—	7,81,219
14. Tinnevely	902,208	202,463	—	699,745	—	3,23,411
15. Malabar	7,066	—	—	7,066	—	14,997
Total ..	27,279,724	6,093,272	—	21,181,452	—	63,47,351
Grand Total ..	90,685,275	43,083,017	1,068,856	46,533,402	21,070,483	6,05,10,225

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [270 acres in column 2 and in column 3 (a) and Rs. 193 in
† Includes the population of the Laccadive islands, viz., 10,274.

NOTE.—The revised figures reported by some Collectors subsequent to the issue of the Jamabandi Report for

C.

NIAL.

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1904.

Population of district (column 2).	Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population on fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

WARI.

RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
763,347	1 6 5	9,00,607	2 3 1	2 6 1	763,347	1 3 1	2	43,925
288,662	1 15 2	4,69,738	2 9 8	3 2 6	288,662	1 10 0	2	21,204
1,365,691	3 12 6	42,12,663	4 0 9	5 11 1	1,365,691	3 1 4	6	113,969
1,620,597	3 5 2	49,81,108	2 6 5	3 0 0	1,620,597	3 1 2	5	121,032
909,612	2 11 2	22,80,761	2 0 4	2 11 3	909,612	2 8 1	3	62,155
851,384	2 0 10	14,08,274	0 15 9	1 0 11	851,384	1 10 6	2	40,513
919,938	1 15 8	15,90,424	0 18 7	0 14 5	919,938	1 11 8	5	131,523
762,258	1 11 6	11,63,072	0 11 10	0 13 2	762,258	1 8 5	6	62,415
1,234,763	1 11 4	17,81,035	1 4 0	1 6 10	1,234,763	1 7 1	8	106,194
1,403,263	1 13 8	24,49,372	2 11 10	3 4 6	1,403,263	1 11 11	7	127,954
953,855	1 15 1	17,75,122	2 10 7	3 4 5	953,855	1 18 9	8	145,781
509,346	0 2 8	78,762	8 2 1	..	509,346	0 2 6	1	509,346
2,253,323	1 15 9	44,05,668	2 9 6	2 15 3	2,253,323	1 15 3	8	158,885
1,483,955	1 7 11	21,85,173	1 7 11	1 11 3	1,483,955	1 7 7	3	41,140
2,123,423	1 7 0	29,05,173	1 2 6	1 6 11	2,123,423	1 5 11	7	133,015
1,158,685	1 13 3	20,79,401	1 14 2	2 7 4	1,158,685	1 12 9	2	127,760
1,806,881	3 3 11	57,54,105	5 0 5	5 11 5	1,806,881	3 2 11	9	273,411
1,233,845	1 12 10	20,22,305	1 12 11	2 2 8	1,233,845	1 10 2	6	186,403
1,470,340	1 11 7	24,78,667	1 10 9	2 6 9	1,470,340	1 11 0	20	390,278
111,437	1 3 1	1,31,928	0 10 9	1 14 8	111,437	1 2 11	1	18,596
2,788,378	0 15 6	26,35,040	2 0 10	2 4 4	2,788,378	0 15 1	7	218,007
1,134,713	1 6 4	15,62,760	2 7 6	3 13 5	1,134,713	1 6 0	1	44,108
27,147,696	1 15 3	4,92,61,158	1 15 1	2 5 5	27,147,696	1 13 0	118	3,072,614

INAM VILLAGES.

204,262	0 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380,339	0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103,871	1 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156,499	0 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97,503	1 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,671	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,276	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,996	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,504	0 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109,246	0 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141,517	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71,977	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81,702	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,857	0 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,581	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340,465	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494
426,720	0 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122,127	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,470,213	0 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494

DARI.

1,042,647	0 7 5	4,29,780	0 2 6	..	1,042,647	0 6 7	1	17,336
2,264,649	0 7 1	9,88,822	0 1 7	..	2,264,649	0 6 10	7	157,847
832,197	1 8 10	11,08,380	0 13 4	..	832,197	1 5 4	3	77,331
377,707	2 5 8	8,58,987	0 13 8	..	377,707	2 4 5	..	..
489,872	0 15 3	4,62,672	0 4 3	..	489,872	0 15 1	1	13,302
695,203	0 8 4	3,62,615	0 12 2	..	695,203	0 8 4	1	11,992
216,750	0 11 6	1,54,430	0 14 0	..	216,750	0 11 5	..	..
25,494	0 5 6	8,714	0 12 0	..	25,494	0 5 6	..	..
639,317	0 11 5	4,50,533	0 12 6	..	639,317	0 11 3	3	95,717
54,472	0 8 2	27,846	0 4 11	..	54,472	0 8 2	..	..
205,504	0 4 2	52,250	0 3 9	..	205,504	0 4 1	1	12,870
97,683	0 5 2	31,483	0 3 4	..	97,683	0 5 2	..	..
1,170,715	1 10 8	7,54,017	0 5 3	..	1,170,715	0 10 3	6	99,401
467,140	0 11 1	3,18,330	0 7 3	..	467,140	0 10 11	2	32,478
12,177	1 3 8	14,997	2 2 0	..	12,177	1 3 8	..	..
8,591,527	0 11 10	60,03,965	0 4 6	..	8,591,527	0 11 2	25	518,274
† 38,209,486	1 9 4	5,52,65,123	1 3 0	2 5 5	35,739,223	1 8 9	144	3,601,382

column 5].

falsi 1313 have been embodied in this statement.

TABLE E.

TRANSFER of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1906.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām	Proprietors. { Revenue paying .. 22	22	1,766	440	8,532
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	52	..	114
Vizagapatam	Do. { Revenue paying .. 19	19	482	86	5,572
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 5	5	115	23	753
Gódvári	Do. { Revenue paying .. 25	25	1,779	232	8,465
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 7	7	781	84	2,575
Kistna	Do. { Revenue paying .. 324	324	4,312	1,244	16,892
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 4	4	558	7	2,650
Guntár	Do. { Revenue paying .. 159	159	3,466	1,005	11,803
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 11	11	350	23	3,267
Nellore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 191	191	1,463	1,013	7,824
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 2	2	47	10	1,328
Kurnool	Do. { Revenue paying .. 91	91	2,277	1,390	16,301
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 4	4	676	75	5,488
Bellary	Do. { Revenue paying .. 120	120	2,752	909	27,586
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 15	15	340	257	5,084
Anantapur	Do. { Revenue paying .. 70	70	1,521	746	12,025
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 7	7	145	65	1,831
Cuddapah	Do. { Revenue paying .. 273	273	2,448	749	9,830
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 58	58	201	353	1,275
North Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying .. 1,239	1,239	7,117	1,561	10,581
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 4	4	206	72	395
Chingleput	Do. { Revenue paying .. 258	258	6,065	787	26,311
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 9	9	125	18	232
Madras	Do. { Revenue paying .. 9	9	625	2	157
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying .. 99	99	10,712	262	18,838
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	49	..	63
Salem	Do. { Revenue paying .. 39	39	5,159	219	77,670
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	35	..	988
Coimbatore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 16	16	7,669	144	66,084
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	70	..	559
Trichinopoly	Do. { Revenue paying .. 27	27	8,068	131	18,972
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	38	..	158
Tanjore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 349	349	8,565	760	15,268
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 1	1	109	195	973
Madura	Do. { Revenue paying .. 264	264	7,040	650	15,985
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 2	2	105	25	359
Tinnevely	Do. { Revenue paying .. 316	316	15,678	795	34,802
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 4	4	60	18	4,272
The Nilgiris	Do. { Revenue paying .. 10	10	366	237	5,469
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	..	..	..
Malebar	Do. { Revenue paying .. 89	89	716	358	3,355
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do. { Revenue paying .. 76	76	1,760	788	5,229
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	Do. { Revenue paying .. 4,055	4,055	101,786	14,467	419,151
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 133	133	4,062	1,285	32,364

*. Excludes area relating to two transfers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

(J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

18. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Though the state of the season necessitated the issue of notices on a larger scale than in the previous year, there is decrease under distraint and sale as far as personal property is concerned. It will be seen that personal property was sold in only two cases and land in only five, which I think satisfactory.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Mr. Robertson at Chicacole knows Telugu well and says that he gets his vernacular correspondence partly abstracted and partly read out for passing orders. Mr. Crofton in charge of the Balliguda division knows Oriya and gets petitions presented in person read out and he questions them where necessary and passes orders. Papers received by posts are he says abstracted for his orders.

32. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.—Most of the zamindars are involved in debts which prevent them from being liberal landlords or improving the condition of their estates.

There is no open friction between the zamindars and their tenants, and except in Jalandra where rents were revised and two villages of Atagada there has hardly been any recourse to the Rent Recovery Act during the year.

The sharing system prevails in most zamindaries and the rent is undoubtedly high, while the land owners deny the right of their tenants to occupancy.

33. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—This exists wherever lands are the absolute property of opulent tradesmen, pleaders, etc., and this cannot be otherwise from the very circumstances of the case. Among the middle classes I do not think there is much of sub-letting as the term indicates, except where the extent of the land possessed is proportionately beyond what an average agricultural family can conveniently attend to.

34. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 (III of 1905), are practically worked for the first time during the fasli. In one taluk where the maximum penalty was first notified to the occupants there were immediate complaints to me, but I have reason to believe that the orders were afterwards modified, as I have received hardly any regular appeals against the charges. It has caused considerable work in the Taluk and Divisional offices and there has been no corresponding addition to the staff. Companies called Provident Companies for Life Insurance or to provide for marriage have appeared of late in many of the large villages in Ganjam. By registering these societies as Companies, the ignorant are deceived for a time, as the people seem to imagine that they possess some stability. Several complaints have been made, but so far no breach of the law has been established. I have reason to believe that these Companies cannot exist very long, owing to the large sums taken by the promoters and spent on collecting subscriptions. It would be well if these Companies were not registered or not allowed to exist unless they deposited a large sum in Government funds as a proof of their good faith and as a partial security for the depositors who generally pay Re. 1 per month.

35. THE RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The loyalty of the people of this district continues to be the same as before and their relations between themselves are as could be desired, the friction between the Oriya and the Telugu caused by the contemplated partition of Bengal which, if effected, would have made at least a large portion of this district a part of the Bengal Presidency is not apparent. The swadeshi movement in Bengal has taken a good turn in this district by the starting of some local bodies for encouraging local industries especially providing for the weavers.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—It is reported that, in the Goomsur taluk, the old custom of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not been superseded by payments in cash anywhere, while in the Berhampur taluk coolies including women are, as a rule, paid in kind, while some coolies who merely plough and bale water are paid in money.

In the Chicacole taluk also it is said that agricultural wages are generally paid in kind and this old system has not given place to cash payments to any noticeable extent. During the transplantation season, however, a few people prefer paying in cash and some of the petty ryots who have not sufficient produce in hand pay also in cash.

VIZAGAPATAM.

(R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

17. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—It will be seen from the following statistics that there was a further decline in the number of processes issued owing to a strict adherence to the restrictive orders issued in G.O., No. 458, Revenue, dated 4th May 1904 :—

	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Number of demand notices	55,893	8,265	7,419
„ of attachment notices	2,750	785	509
„ of sale notices	246	34	7

The subjoined statement compares the percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices and that of defaulters to the total number of pattas, for the three faslis 1313, 1314 and 1315 :—

Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Percentage.	Total number of pattas.	Percentage of defaulters to pattas.
1313	55,893	2,750	4.9	16,043	17.14
1314	8,265	785	9.5	16,331	4.8
1315	7,419	509	6.8	16,735	3.0

Though the percentage of attachments to demands for fasli 1315 fell short of that for fasli 1314, it was still in excess of that for fasli 1313. So far as the Government taluks were concerned, there was a slight rise in the percentage (from 17.8 of the preceding fasli to 18.9 in the fasli under report). The fall in the district figure was however due to the fact that, in the zamindari divisions, demand notices have often to be issued in the first instance for the collection of quit-rent on whole inams and minor inams though they are not generally followed by distrains. The Taluk officers will again be instructed to take special care that notices are issued only to recalcitrant defaulters. There was a satisfactory fall in the percentage of defaulters to the total number of pattas.

18. SALE NOTICES.—These were issued in 7 out of 509 cases in which property was attached, the arrears having been paid up in the other cases. The figures for the previous year were 785 attachments and 34 sale notices. No lands were bought in by Government for want of bidders.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Messrs. J. M. Turing, P. C. Dutt, R. W. Davies, A. Fotheringham, J. R. Huggins, V. Panduranga Row and S. H. Slater worked in the district during the year. Mr. Davies left the district on leave at the beginning of the year. Messrs. Turing and Dutt speak and understand Telugu very well and Mr. Dutt is fluent in Uriya. Mr. Huggins remained in charge of the Koraput division throughout the year and has acquired a fair knowledge of Uriya. Mr. Fotheringham knows very little Telugu. Mr. Slater has made very rapid progress in Telugu and can now take down evidence in his own hand in that language. Mr. Panduranga Row has never had any difficulty in learning the vernacular.

34. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying farm servants in kind still continue except in rare cases. Casual labourers employed at the time of transplantation, weeding, etc., are paid in money at rates varying from 2 to 2½ annas for a male and 1 to 1½ anna for a female. Those employed during the harvest season are still paid in kind. Their wages vary from 3 to 15 putties according to the age and skill of the labourer employed.

36. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—The relations between the landlords and tenants in the zamindaris in this district continued, on the whole, to be amicable and coercion was seldom resorted to by the former. There is some discontent among some of the ryots of the Bobbili estate owing to an attempt of the Maharaja to enhance rents. In one or two villages the ryots refused to pay enhanced rent and they accused the zamindari officials of setting up criminal cases against them. One of these cases is now under trial in the Párvatipuram division. There were also some complaints against the mustajars or middlemen in the Jeypore estate, which were not wholly unfounded. These middlemen are not always judiciously selected. But if the present tendency to substitute the “jerayati” for the “mustajar” system continues, the evil will be gradually remedied.

37. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—As in the previous fasli, sub-letting is on the increase in the Palkonda taluk where there is a large number of ryots of the non-agricultural classes. Even in the other two Government taluks, it is only the non-agricultural ryot that sub-lets his land.

38. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND TO ONE ANOTHER.—There has been no friction between Government and the people of this district and caste factions are extremely rare. The people are alive to the benefits of the British rule and are very peaceable and law-abiding.

39. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—A fair start was made to give effect to the provisions of Act III of 1905 and it is now working smoothly. All cases of unauthorized and objectionable occupation were duly assessed to penal charges, and I have instructed the Divisional-officers to take further steps under the Act, to evict occupiers in cases where penal assessment proves ineffectual. The provisions of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 have not yet been taken advantage of by the people of this district. The abolition of the village-cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893 from 1st April 1906 will be greatly appreciated, while the enhancement of duty on ganja and bhang will impose a salutary check on the consumption of these pernicious drugs.

GODAVARI.

(J. A. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The process of all kinds issued numbered 741 against 55,378 of last year. The great fall is due to the strict observance of the Board's orders by issuing demand notices only in cases in which it was considered that the service of demand notices would be followed by distraint. The attachment and sales of moveable and immoveable property under Act II of 1864 during this and the preceding fasli are compared below :—

Fasli.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1814	1,095	Rs. 20,002	Rs. 20,678	45	Rs. 1,355	Rs. 1,436	399	Rs. 9,969	Rs. 1,230	18	Rs. 992	94	Rs. 1,413
1315	172	7,374	6,942	24	1,610	1,972	122	5,410	3,130	17	876	67	2,659

The extent of land bought in by the Government during the fasli was 10 acres. Including this, the total extent of land sold is 67 acres for arrears in the preceding fasli for an arrear of Rs. 992.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. Davis joined the district in January 1906 and was in charge of the Head-quarters division from 10th February 1906 to 10th April 1906. Mr. Fowler was in the district throughout the year and he was in charge of the Bajahmundry Sub-division from 7th May 1906 to 22nd June 1906. Both of them are able to read and speak Telugu. Mr. Davis knows Telugu well. There was little or no need to read Telugu petitions in any of the offices of which they had charge.

33. The additional information called for in B.P., No. 321, dated 24th August 1904, is dealt with below :—

“(1) The relation between the landlord and tenant in the larger Zamindari areas.”

In this district the only large zamindaris are Pithápuram, Kottam, Bhadráchalam and Gopalapuram. The first was under the management of the Court of Wards all the year. As regards the occupancy right in the land there is an appeal now pending before the High Court. The relation between the Manager and the tenants cannot be said to be otherwise than satisfactory though an increased tendency to claim occupancy right was manifested owing to a recent decision of the High Court. Coercive processes were resorted to only in unavoidable cases. The Zamindar of Kottam has the reputation of being rather a hard landlord, but there was no manifestation of feeling between him and his tenants. Bhadráchalam is an undeveloped tract in the Agency which the zamindar seldom visits.

The proposed enhancement of rents in Gopalapuram estate which seemed to have given rise to misunderstandings between the proprietor of Gopalapuram and his tenants in the preceding years has not been made and the irrecoverable arrears of some old faslis have been written off. They are therefore reconciled now.

(2) **THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—The growth of subletting is steady. The agricultural classes, viz., Kshatriyas and Sudras cultivate their lands, whereas the non-agricultural classes, namely, Brahmins and Vaisyas continue to sublet their holdings.

(3) **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The year under report was not eventful for any legislation affecting the people generally. They appreciated the benefit received by the taxable minimum under the Income Tax Act II of 1886, being raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The relief given by the reduction of duty on salt was widely published among all the poorer classes and they have realized the advantage of the reduction.

(4) **RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.**—The relations between the people and Government continue to be the same. The people individually make much of petty grievances regarding charges for water in the delta but generally speaking they are so well off in that area that they are fairly contented. There are no great outstanding questions to trouble them. As regards the relationship of the different classes to one another, it may be said that the caste or sect-barrier is gradually vanishing and that the advanced and educated men of all castes and sects get on well with each other. Their sectarian differences, if any, do not manifest themselves conspicuously. There are no caste troubles such as are known in the Tamil districts.

Agricultural wages.—These are of two kinds—(1) wages in kind and (2) wages in cash. The labourers also are divided into two classes (1) permanent farm labourers and (2) daily labourers. The latter are almost everywhere paid in cash, except in some backward localities where the farm labourers are paid in kind with perquisites on occasions of festivity in their master's houses. The system of paying the labourers in cash has gained ground, partly owing to the rising tendency in the prices of food-grains.

KISTNA.

(F. C. PARSONS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

14. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—In the following table, the particulars of processes issued and of sales held are compared with those of the previous fasli:—

Serial number.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices issued.	Number of notices of attachment.	Notices of sale.	Sale of personal property.		
					Number of defaulters.	Estimated value of property.	Amount realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1314	48,663	18,976	1,007	480	Rs. 7,924	Rs. 6,941
2	1315	46,647	7,803	585	417	5,355	4,939
	Variations between 1 and 2 ..	— 2,016	— 11,173	— 422	— 63	— 2,569	— 2,002

Serial number.	Fasli.	Sale of real property.			Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realised.	Extent of land bought in by Government.	Amount for which purchased.
		Number of defaulters.	Estimated value of property.	Amount realized.				
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1314	341	Rs. 12,074	Rs. 9,077	Rs. 378	Rs. 16,398	AcS. 1,093	Rs. 6
2	1315	168	5,778	5,685	9	10,633	326	21
	Variations between 1 and 2 ..	— 173	— 6,296	— 3,392	— 369	— 5,765	— 767	+ 15

The marked decrease in the number of all processes issued is due to the fact that processes were issued only in cases where they were absolutely necessary.

An extent of acres 326 was bought in by Government for a value of Rs. 21 for want of bidders against acres 1,093 for Rs. 6 in the previous year. These lands are situated in Gudiváda, Bandar and Narasapur taluks and are not valuable. The total amount realised by sales for arrears of revenue was Rs. 10,633 in fasli 1315 against Rs. 16,396 in fasli 1314: the decrease is due to a decrease in the extent of property sold.

26. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The tendency of substituting money for grain towards the wages of labourers is on the increase.

28. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARIS.**—The relations between the tenants and the landlords of the larger zamindaris are on the whole harmonious, except in certain villages of (1) Chintalapati Vantu, (2) Munagala and (3) Nidadavolu estates; the Zamindar of Munagala has enhanced rents in fasli 1315 in almost all the villages of the estate; the tenants are discontented but have not resorted to litigation. Similar discontent exists in the other two estates noted above.

29. **RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE AMONG THEMSELVES.**—The relationship of the people to Government and among themselves continues to be amicable as before and calls for no special remarks.

30. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The abolition of ryotwari village-cess is much appreciated by the poorest ryots but the delta ryots are as a rule so well off that they do not notice the change.

31. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—Out of a total number of 242,494 landholders in fasli 1315, 204,123 or 84 per cent. are either agriculturists or field labourers, the remaining 16 per cent. being constituted by traders, money-lenders, officials, etc. The agriculturists and labourers, as a rule, manage to cultivate the lands themselves; but the other classes of pattadars lease out their lands to others for rent, either in kind or in cash.

32. **VERNACLULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—There are at present in this district two Head Assistant Collectors Mr. J. N. Roy and Mr. H. H. Burkitt and one Assistant Collector Mr. A. M. G. C. Tampoe. Mr. Roy and Mr. Burkitt have a good knowledge of the vernacular and Mr. Tampoe is now learning the vernacular.

Working of Act III of 1905 in fasli 1315.—As the Act was introduced only in fasli 1315, there were no cases of eviction or forfeiture of crops under section 16 of the Act. Before the receipt of Government Memorandum, No. 123-D of 1906-1, dated 30th March 1906, the issue of notices by the Divisional officers under section 7 of the Act, occupied much of their time and somewhat delayed the disposal of the B memoranda. As the power of issuing notices has since been delegated to Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge, the difficulties will be reduced; but before the introduction of Act III of 1905, the Village officers used to issue a notice to the encroacher before the submission of the B memorandum to the Revenue Inspector. The present rule under which Tahsildars instead of Village officers are required to issue notices under section 7 of Act III of 1905, gives rise to delay and other difficulties in disposing of B memoranda.

GUNTUR.

(J. T. GILLESPIE, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

23. **PARTICULARS OF COERCIVE PROCESSES EMPLOYED IN THE REALISATION OF GOVERNMENT DEMAND UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The subjoined abstract shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli:—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Demand notices	208,395	149,220
Attachment notices	19,770	6,826
Sale notices	330	202
Sales	101	76
Total ...	228,596	156,324

There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of all kinds of coercive processes evidencing caution on the part of Tahsildars which it is hoped is the result of instructions issued month after month in the reviews issued by me on the taluk demand, collection and balance statements. The decrease also indicates not only that the ryots realise the expediency of paying Government kists promptly but also that they are becoming more resourceful. The percentage of distraints to the number of demand notices and the percentage of sales to distraints was 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. against 9 per cent. and 5 per cent. of last fasli respectively.

SALES.—Sale notices were issued in 202 cases against 330 of last year and sale actually took place in 76 cases.

VALUE OF LAND SOLD.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 5,464 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 2,153 and the amount realized was Rs. 4,219. The price fetched by lands other than those bought in by Government for want of bidders was Rs. 4,217 which was on the average nine times the assessment (*i.e.*, Rs. 498) in the case of dry and twelve times in the case of wet lands (*i.e.*, Rs. 331).

EXTENT OF LAND SOLD.—The actual extent of land sold during the fasli was 618 acres under dry and 104 acres under wet which is much less than in last year.

LANDS BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.—The total extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 287 acres of dry and 30 acres of wet land against 636.52 acres dry and 115.37 wet of last fasli.

34. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—Sub-letting is generally resorted to by absentee landlords and ryots in the delta who have acquired some wealth and along with it a taste for sedentary pursuits. One of the recent causes which is contributing to the absence of landlords is the migration of the well-to-do agriculturists (especially Brahmins) from villages into towns with the object of obtaining an English education for their sons.

35. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.—During the year under review I saw nothing to suggest that the relations between landlord and tenant were otherwise than fairly satisfactory in the Venkatagiri zamindari which is the only zamindari in this district.

36. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The Land Encroachment Act has been in force for over a year. I think it has worked smoothly and served the purpose for which it was intended. Considerable activity is being shown in forming agricultural associations and co-operative credit societies, but it remains to be seen what practical and permanent good they will achieve when they have got into working order.

37. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.—Nothing has occurred during the year under report to mar the harmonious relations between the Government and the people. These relations continue to be satisfactory. The people are law-abiding for the most part. No religious disturbances of any kind have occurred.

38. VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS.—Mr. Burn and Mr. Bhole, who are in charge of Ongole and Narsaraopet divisions, have a fair knowledge of the Vernacular of the district.

Wages.—The agricultural labourers are still being paid in kind in many taluks especially during the harvest season. It is only in towns that money payments are made.

NELLORE.

(R. MORRIS, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The increase in the number of processes issued and the value of the real property sold is attributable to the large balance left uncollected at the close of the previous fasli.

Fasli.	Number of processes.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1314	412,234	409,238	2,696	5,784	11,272	17,056
1315	438,954	430,342	8,612	5,296	28,237	33,533

A comparative statement showing the talukwar particulars for faslis 1314 and 1315 of the number of demand, attachment and sale notices against the personal property and the number of sale notices in respect of real property issued during the fasli and the extent of land sold is given below :—

Taluka.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Number of sale notices personal.	Sale notices real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of columns 9 to 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of lands sold.	Extent of lands bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur	1314	71,767	10,780	44	30	121-65	97-57	74	0-10
	1315	53,781	19,277	86	114	627-61	161-52	200	0-37
Rapur	1314	9,414	1,900	21	3	147-96	137-68	24	0-25
	1315	26,055	4,065	6	1	6-22	6-22	7	0-03
Nellore	1314	65,472	28,958	82	183	592-12	291-81	265	0-40
	1315	100,487	41,740	277	1,205	2,868-94	1,548-58	1,482	1-47
Atmakur	1314	55,085	10,588	170	36	778-07	628-96	206	0-37
	1315	68,936	11,931	64	91	869-14	625-52	155	0-23
Kávali	1314	29,155	4,684	50	29	307-27	92-77	79	0-27
	1315	24,376	4,183	42	45	351-00	160-00	87	0-35
Udayagiri	1314	21,264	5,837	1	21	182-10	157-99	22	0-10
	1315	22,069	4,300	6	45	304-96	227-50	51	0-23
Kandukur	1314	68,430	23,183	689	38	134-73	97-82	727	1-06
	1315	40,547	7,455	196	88	677-19	276-75	284	0-70
Kanigiri	1314	4,055	276	5	6	42-83	40-26	11	0-27
	1315	6,708	760	8	10	622-85	28-49	18	0-27
Total	1314	324,622	86,204	1,062	346	2,226-73	1,544-86	1,408	1-43
	1315	342,959	93,711	685	1,599	6,327-81	3,024-48	2,284	0-66

In 93,711 cases demand notices were followed by attachments and attachments in 685 cases by sales. The issue of a larger number of demand and attachment notices in the fasli is due to the large balance left uncollected at the close of the previous fasli. The large increase in the sale of real property in fasli 1315 is chiefly due to the previous bad year.

27. THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGE ZAMINDARIES.—They are on the whole satisfactory. But the tenants of Venkatagiri complain :— (1) the levy of heavy assessment in cases of dry lands irrigated by private wells constructed at the cost of the tenants. This is common to all zamindaris and it is the practice in Government lands in Northern India. The hardship appears in the contrast with the rule in Madras ryotwari tracts ; (2) that the zamindar is very reluctant to grant remissions in adverse seasons ; (3) that the zamindar does not maintain tanks in proper repair ; (4) that when lands are surveyed excess extents found in the holdings of tenants are added to the pattas while deficiencies are not deducted from them ; (5) that the ownership of the trees standing in the patta lands of the tenants is not allowed to the tenants though they have occupancy right in the lands ; (6) that changes in the registry of holdings are not effected for years together ; and (7) want of regular annual settlement. The zamindar is reported to have repaired several tanks in the Gudur taluk in the year. Similar remarks apply to Mutyalapad. The Kálahasti estate passed out of the hands of the Court of Wards only in the beginning of the fasli. The Chundi estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

28. THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—From the reports received from the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars subletting does not appear to be on the increase in ryotwari tracts.

29 THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There is nothing noteworthy to be recorded under this head.

30. THE RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND THE RELATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES TO ONE ANOTHER.—These do not call for any remarks. There is no observable change in the attitude of the people and there are no signs of discontent.

31. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Agricultural labourers are of two kinds : (1) permanent labourers or farm servants and (2) daily labourers. The former are employed without break for a series of years and serve practically as members of the family to which they are attached.

They are paid both in kind and in cash. Payment varies in various taluks and in accordance with the age and capability or usefulness of the servant. Speaking generally, the practice of paying in cash is confined to certain parts of the Nellore and Gudur taluks near the large centres; elsewhere grain payments are the rule. Daily labourers are only employed at the time of pressing agricultural operations, such as ploughing, weeding, transplanting and harvesting, and they are almost invariably paid in kind, the daily wages being 2 to 2½ manikas of paddy or 1 to 1½ manikas of hard grain. Cash payment is also made in isolated cases in the neighbourhood of towns and the payment varies from As. 2 to 3 a day. It may be said that the system of paying agricultural labourers in kind is not being superseded by the system of cash payment and there appears to be no desire to effect it either on the part of the labourer or on the part of the employer.

83. VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS.—The Gudur division, the only Civilian charge was held during the year by officers of the rank of Assistant or Acting Head Assistant Collector. Practically none of the correspondence of the office, except with the Raja of Venkatagiri, is carried on in Telugu: but such Vernacular papers as were received, and petitions, were read out to the Divisional-officers in the original: abstracts were not made for them.

CUDDAPAH.

(E. L. VAUGHAN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

11. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8 shows the particulars of coercive processes issued under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding years:—

—	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Demand notices	395,731	399,868	206,557	130,632
Distraints and attachments	42,330	19,031	12,211	8,681
Sale notices	9,189	6,282	3,812	2,332
Sales	4,267	2,041	958	867
Total ..	451,517	427,222	223,038	142,512

There has been an appreciable reduction in the number of processes of all kinds.

DEMAND NOTICES.—The orders of Government contained in its No. 458, dated 4th May 1904, received further attention during the year. Demand notices in consequence diminished by 37 per cent. The decrease occurred in all taluks except Rayachoti, where there was a slight increase. The Tahsildar of the latter taluk will be asked to show improvement in the current year.

DISTRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.—The percentage of distraints to demand notices also shows an improvement over the previous years, being 6·6 in fasli 1315 against 5·43 in fasli 1314 and 4·76 in fasli 1313. Attachments of moveables showed a further decline during the year, the number of cases being 6,243 against 9,265 in the last year and 16,656 in the year preceding. There has been improvement also in attachments of immoveables, the reduction in the area attached being appreciable (16,607 to 6,706 acres).

SALE NOTICES.—The figures furnished above show how gradually these have been decreasing.

SALES.—The improvement in the percentage of sales to sale notices which occurred during the year (37 per cent. against 29 per cent. in fasli 1314 and 32 per cent. in fasli 1313) indicates greater care taken in attaching property. The amount of arrear recovered by sale of moveables fell considerably (Rs. 14,155 in fasli 1313 to 10,029 in fasli 1314 and 3,818 in fasli 1315). Sale of immoveables had to be resorted to for recovering slightly a larger amount than in last year (2,745 against 2,652 last year), but the amount is very much smaller than in fasli 1315 (Rs. 7,434). The percentage of the amount recovered by the sale of movables and immoveables to the total collections was 0·3 per cent. which is small.

The price per acre realised by the sale of lands for which there were bidders was Rs. 1-12-0 for dry and Rs. 15-8-0 for wet land against Rs. 1 and Rs. 7 respectively last year. The amounts realised by the sale of dry and wet lands bear to their respective assessments the proportions of 2·55 and 2·42 against 1·9 and 1·09 in the preceding year.

The area bought in by Government for want of purchasers in fasli 1315 was acres 1,753 or 70 per cent., of the total area brought to sale against 1,353 or 47 per cent., in the preceding year. The increase occurred chiefly in Badvel taluk, where some useless lands had to be sold for recovering the arrears of the previous fasli. Out of the lands bought in by Government, 464

acres were resold during the year and Rs. 251 realised, thereby giving an average price of As. 8-8 per acre against Rs. 1-10-0 in the last year. Property of the estimated value of Rs. 12,952 was sold for recovering an arrear of Rs. 6,563 and fetched Rs. 5,786. The largest difference between the estimated value and the actual realisation appears in Pullampet taluk. The fact that the amount actually realised was less than the amount of the arrear shows that no larger area than was necessary for recovering the arrear was brought to sale.

19. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS.**—Mr. Coleridge continued to be my Sub-Collector during the year. He is able to pass orders on Telugu petitions read over to him and has a fair knowledge of Telugu. No Assistant Collector worked in the district during the year.

20. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—There are no zamindaris in the district. The relation between landlords and tenants in whole inam villages continued to be generally harmonious. Suits under the Rent Recovery Act are very rare in this district.

21. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.**—This is as usual resorted to by (a) Brahmins and other classes who cannot themselves undertake cultivation, (b) absentee landholders, (c) landholders engaged in professions other than agriculture, such as merchants, etc.

22. **WAGES.**—Paying agricultural labourers in kind is almost the universal system in all outlying villages. In urban areas and to some extent in some of the villages, commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the system of money wages is adopted during the sowing and weeding seasons. Even in these latter villages the coolies employed in harvesting are as a rule paid in kind only. The labourer in rural tracts generally prefers payment in kind, as he can then be certain of his food for the year whatever the price of grain may be.

23. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION—LAND ENCROACHMENTS ACT III OF 1905.**—The forms of notices to be issued under the Act were not received during the fasli. The only provisions of the Act which were brought into effect during the year were those relating to the imposition of prohibitory assessment. An agricultural association for the district was formed during the year. It has been obtaining information on agricultural matters from other parts of the country and trying experimental cultivation. Orders regarding the abolition of village-cess with effect from 1st April 1906 were received during the year. The greater portion of the demand being payable before the end of March, the concessions could not be brought into effect in fasli 1315. The orders have, however, been widely communicated and are highly appreciated.

No activity under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was exhibited during the year.

24. **RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.**—The people are loyal to Government.

25. **RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE.**—There were no disputes during the year between the Hindus and Muhammadans. Nothing special took place to disturb the harmonious relations between the different classes of people.

ANANTAPUR.

(I. MacIVER, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

18. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—As stated in the last year's report Mr. E. P. Walsh who was in charge of the Pennu-konda division is able to read legibly written Telugu papers and petitions.

25. **RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no zamindaris in the district.

26. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—This is not on the increase. The bulk of the lands newly taken up on darkhast is held and cultivated by *bonâ fide* agriculturists themselves. It is only the lands acquired by Brahmins, merchants and other non-agriculturists that are usually sublet.

27. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.**—The reduction of the salt tax has resulted in a considerable fall in the price of salt which is felt as a boon. The result of the introduction of Co-operative Credit Societies under Act X of 1904 has still to be awaited.

28. **THE RELATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER**—call for no special remarks. All classes live at peace with one another.

29. **THE SYSTEM OF PAYING AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN KIND HOW SUPERSEDED BY THE SYSTEM OF MONEY PAYMENTS.**—Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash when employed in ploughing, weeding, transplanting and in kind when harvesting.

BELLARY.(R. A. GRAHAM, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

15. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against the value and extent of property sold and the amount realized during the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli:—

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment and distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was purchased.	Value of property sold.		Lands brought in by Government for a nominal price.		Lands purchased by private individuals.		Total of lands purchased by Government and by private individuals.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1814	40,290	6,454	2,473	581	6,683	Rs. 3,332	971	Rs. 1,060	861	Rs. 821	1,832	Rs. 1,881
1815	41,206	7,055	2,054	498	6,553	5,043	817	504	831	667	1,648	1,171
Difference ..	+ 916	+ 601	- 419	-- 83	- 130	+ 1,711	- 154	- 556	- 30	- 154	-- 184	-- 710

The increase in columns 2 and 3 was due to the fact that as the year was one which succeeded a bad year it was necessary to issue notices of demand and of attachment and distraint in a larger number of cases. It will however be observed that the number of cases in which the property of defaulters was brought to sale was less than in the previous year.

24. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—No case came to notice during the year in which an Assistant or Head Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks. Mr. Booty in Hospet is acquainted with Canarese and Mr. Reilly in Bellary with both Telugu and Canarese. Mr. Booty has for the greater part of the year been acting as a Sub-Collector.

29. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.**—There are no zamindaris in this district. The relations between landlords and tenants may be said to be harmonious.

30. **GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.**—There has not been any increase in the subletting of the ryotwari holdings. As more and more land passes into the ownership of non-agricultural classes such as Brahmins, sowcars and vakils the tendency to sublet increases. There is no evidence of any particular increase in the year under report but the practice is very prevalent.

31. **RELATIONS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.**—The relations of various classes of people to one another were on the whole friendly.

32. **RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.**—These have throughout the year continued to be satisfactory.

33. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The reduction of the salt duty towards the end of last fasli appears to have conferred a real benefit on the poorer people. By the introduction of the Land Encroachments Act the ryots reported as having encroached on Government land are given an opportunity to represent the circumstances of an encroachment or to justify their occupation and they seem to have taken advantage of it to some extent with the effect of adding appreciably to the work of Divisional officers. There is no doubt that it causes more careful enquiry than took place before into the facts of encroachments and the question whether they are objectionable or not.

WAGES.—The Sub-Collector reports that field and casual labourers are generally paid in cash at all seasons except at the time of harvest of paddy and cholam and picking of cotton when they are mostly paid in kind and that labourers employed in ginning cotton are also paid in cash. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector reports that in towns and big villages connected with centres of trade wages are almost invariably paid in coin and that in villages situated in the interior and having no free communication with towns the system of payment of wages in kind is prevalent as the ryot finds it easier to pay in kind than in coin. The Deputy Collector, Adoni division, reports that agricultural wages are paid in kind except in towns where they are paid in coin.

Owing to the steady rise in the prices of food-grains, the system of payment of wages in coin is gradually superseding that of payment in kind which is at present prevalent only in villages situated away from trading centres.

KURNOOL.(Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD KHADIR NAVAZ KHAN Sahib Bahadur, *Acting Collector.*)**18. COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.—**

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1313.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Notice of demand	34,750	67,501	2,54,718
2. „ of distraint or attachment.	5,607	1,829	14,525
3. „ of sale	1,067	689	8,108
Total ..	41,424	70,019	2,77,351

There was a large fall in the number of coercive processes issued in fasli 1314, which was, as remarked in the last year's Jamabandi report, due to the observance of the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 157, dated 1st August 1904. In fasli 1315 there is a further fall owing to the same cause. The number of notices of sale issued in fasli 1315 is, however, larger than in the previous year. I suppose that this is due to a large arrear balance having had to be collected together with the current demand. I may, however, be permitted to say here that the collections made in fasli 1315 immediately after a year of bad season were as a whole very satisfactory. The ryots were enabled to pay up the demand easily, because the prices continued to be high almost throughout the year owing to export trade.

32. REMARKS WITH REFERENCE TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, No. 321, DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district but there are 89 whole inam villages. The provisions of Madras Act VIII of 1865 are scarcely utilised either in the inam villages or in the ryotwari tracts. Several of the cultivators are joint proprietors themselves. The system of exchange of pattas and muchilikas is not regularly observed in inam villages. There has been no increase in the sub letting of ryotwari lands in fasli 1315.

39. No society has yet been opened in this district under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. Attempts to open a few did not prove successful. The people have yet to understand the benefits of these institutions and some persons should take the lead.

40. A District Agricultural Association has been formed during fasli 1315 and it does not appear to have done any useful work as yet.

41. No difficulty was experienced in enforcing the Madras Encroachment Act III of 1905. Rules under section 8 have yet to be framed by Government.

42. The relations of people to Government were good during fasli 1315, and the people were throughout the district law-abiding. Prices ruled high in the fasli and the condition of the ryots was satisfactory.

43. The further reduction of salt tax sanctioned during the fasli 1314 has benefited the poor throughout. The levy of village-cess was abolished with effect from 1st April 1906, and the people have already begun to appreciate the concession.

Wages.—The reports received from the Tahsildars show that the custom of paying field labourers in grain so far as it prevails in this district is not being superseded by money payments. Generally agricultural labourers are divided into two main divisions (a) labourers employed permanently or for considerable periods and (b) labourers employed for short periods or for daily wages. Labourers of the former division are given two or three meals a day, raiment, and a pair of sandals in addition to a lump payment in grain or money. Sometimes such labourers work for a share of the agricultural produce. It appears that when prices rise high some deduction is made in the quantity of grain to be paid as wage for the period of employment.

As to temporary agricultural labourers.—They are generally paid wages in money in towns like Kurnool, Nandyal and Cumbum and to some extent in the villages in their neighbourhood. Elsewhere they are paid in grain rather than in money though the quantity may a little vary with reference to the season. Labourers employed to reap crops or pick cotton are paid very often in the shape of a certain quantity of unthrashed corn (e.g., cholam or cumbu ears) or of cotton, at the end of each day.

MADRAS.(A. R. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

8. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demands (or notices requiring parties to pay quit-rent under section 4 of Act VI of 1867) issued during the fasli was 27,745 against 27,222 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 25,538 against 26,031 in the previous year. Distraint of *personal property* was made in 67 cases for arrears of Rs. 925 against 60 cases for arrears of Rs. 2,068 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was 5 for arrears

of Rs. 5 against the same number for arrears of Rs. 109 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 124 cases against 75 in the previous year. In 6 cases the lands so attached were sold to realize arrears of Rs. 27 against 9 for arrears of Rs. 24 in the preceding fasli.

14. **WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.**—This district is not an agricultural district and there is hardly any cultivation here. The practice of paying field labourers in grain has not been in vogue in this district within the last 25 years. Field labourers have always been paid in cash, and it is stated that within the last 25 years the rate of wages has risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month.

15. **ON THE RELATION OF LAND LORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no zamindari areas in this district.

16. **ON THE GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—The major portion of the area of this district being house-sites, no remarks under this head are called for.

17. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.**—The rules framed under the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 having been introduced only in the fasli under report, no remarks can at this stage be offered about the effect of the Act on the people. There is nothing worthy of mention either in regard to the relationship between the people and Government or in regard to the relation of the different classes to one another.

CHINGLEPUT.

(G. W. DANCE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

18. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The marginal abstract compares the processes issued during the year under report with those of the previous year. The increase under items 1 and 4 is due to the effects of the previous fasli during which there was a total failure of crops. The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of the sales held in fasli 1315 and in the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Defaulters whose moveables were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveables were sold.		Extent of land sold.
	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	
1314	143	Rs. 1,547	478	Rs. 5,299	1,510
1315	58	1,265	839	8,326	2,751

22. **MAINTENANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE VERNACULAR BY CIVILIANS.**—I have only one passed Assistant, namely Mr. Kershasp, my Sub-Collector. He is a native of India and knows Tamil very well.

23. (1) **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—The condition of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates is known to the Board.

Of the zamindaris in the Sub-Collector's Division, Mr. Kershasp reports: "As to the relation of tenants and zamindars I am unable to paint any rosy picture of the same. The summary suits in this district are the most troublesome part of Revenue work in this division. Every inch of the ground is fought tooth and nail between both parties and the tenants seem to be able to hold their own against the rapacity of the landlords. . . . In most zamindari and shrotriem villages, agents and gumastahs conduct all business and are very much left to themselves without any control. These being ill-paid men stir up strife and are eager to screw up the rents and to swear till they are black in their face. . . . One never hears of the zamindars and shrotriemdars effecting improvements. Even such works of irrigation as are in existence are neglected and this neglect of their duties has forged a powerful weapon in the hands of the tenants who every year deny their liability to pay rent or demand abatements or remissions on the score of disrepair of sources of irrigation. . . . It is doubtful however if the tenants love their zamindars and shrotriemdars. The latter are inclined to behave high-handedly and not being educated or men of culture as a rule scarcely know how to manage their tenants or rather the co-proprietors of the soil."

I have not tried any summary suits but from what I have seen and heard, I think that the ryots in the large zamindaris are no worse off than the Government ryots. It is the small shrotriemdar who makes a bad landlord.

(2) **EFFECT OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—Subletting is unavoidable in the circumstances of this district. The proximity to Madras offers facility to the richer inhabitants of the city to acquire landed property which they cannot themselves cultivate.

(3) **RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT, ETC.**—My Sub-Collector reports—“The Revenue officers encounter no difficulties in collecting taxes. There is no disposition to disobey lawful orders, though the litigious spirit is rife where the Local Board is concerned in asserting its rights. No outbreaks of religious fanaticism nor any rioting to chronicle. The people of this district are perfectly docile except when pangs of hunger drive famishing Pariahs and others to desperation and goad them into crimes. The agelong disputes of Tongalais and Vadagalais have not quieted. These idle disputes are converted into a source of profit by ring-leaders and wire-pullers and hence they continue to simmer. There have been no disturbances this year springing from sectarian passions and feuds.” My impression is that those among the people who give the matter a thought, and they are few, are mostly of opinion that they might go further and fare worse.

(4) **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The abolition of the village cess is keenly appreciated. Act III of 1905 has not yet had full scope.

25. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The permanent servants who are called “Padyals” are paid in kind varying from 34 to 40 measures of paddy per mensem with meals or about 50 measures without meals.

Casual labourers employed in ploughing, transplanting and other miscellaneous avocations are paid 2½ annas a day without meals or 2 annas with one meal.

The condition of the labouring classes in this district is better than in many districts because they can get employment in Madras when agricultural operations are slack.

NORTH ARCOT.

(P. S. P. RICE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

		Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.
Number of ryotwari pattadars	...	2,19,394	...
„ of demand notices	...	468,206	510,470
„ of attachment notices	...	29,595	21,999
„ of sale notices	...	4,958	7,123

There was decrease under “Demand and sale notices” and slight increase under attachment. Property was attached in 6·3 per cent. of cases in which demand notices were issued as against 4·3 per cent. of cases in the previous fasli. Sales had to be notified in 1·6 per cent. of attached cases as against 3·3 per cent. in the previous years.

The following figures compare the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year:—

PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864—		Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.
Number of defaulters whose property	{ Personal ...	237	309
was sold	{ Real ...	147	54
Amount of arrears for which property	{ Personal ...	Rs. 2,195	Rs. 2,357
was sold	{ Real ...	„ 1,143	„ 505
Amount realized by the sale of pro-	{ Personal ...	„ 1,598	„ 1,751
perty	{ Real ...	„ 2,124	„ 900
Extent of land sold	...	Acs. 747	Acs. 130
Extent of land bought in by Government	...	„ 435	„ 47

The increase in the number of distraint or attachment notices is due to the difficulty experienced in recovering the large arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, after a previous year of scarcity.

17. **DISPOSAL OF VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.**—Messrs. Brackenbury, Stuart and Smith report that the instructions laid down in the Board’s Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886, were generally followed except when there was pressure of work when abstracts were prepared for them.

21. **RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE ZAMINDARI TRACTS.**—The relation between the landlord and the tenants has been satisfactory. An unfortunate dispute exists between the Karvetnagar Raja and the mortgagees of a part of his estate. The tenants side with the Raja for the most part, but they seem to be rather nonplussed as both sides press for the rents independently. The Arni estate which was under the management of the Court of Wards during the fasli was handed over to the proprietor on 14th July 1906.

22. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—This practice is resorted to chiefly by absentee landlords who follow professions other than agriculture:

The relations of the people to Government and that of the different classes to one another are satisfactory on the whole.

23. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The reduction of duty on salt and the raising of the taxable minimum continue to be sources of great relief to poor consumers and petty traders. There was no necessity to put the Land Encroachment Act into force during the year in any case.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(E. A. ELWIN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

13. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—Statement 8-A exhibits the particulars of coercive processes resorted to in each taluk for the realization of the Government revenue. The total number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli as compared with those issued in the previous fasli is noted in the margin. The decrease under the first three items was due to easier payment of their dues by the ryots and closer check of the monigars' work in the issue of demands. The increase in the number of sales is attributed to the fact that the arrears outstanding at the end of the previous fasli (1314) were heavier than those outstanding at the end of fasli 1313.

	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.
Demand notice	187,032	241,553
Distrainment notice	4,394	7,927
Sale notice	2,728	5,506
Sales	329	143

26. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OFFICES OF COVENANTED DIVISIONAL OFFICERS ETC.**—Mr. J. F. Bryant, Acting Sub-Collector, is in the habit of speaking Tamil and keeps up his knowledge of it sufficiently well. Mr. J. F. Graham, Assistant and for some time Acting Head Assistant Collector, worked under me only as Plague officer, Tiruvannamalai, and I am unable to express a very definite opinion as to whether he keeps up his knowledge of the vernacular—he gave promise of doing so when I knew him in this district two or three years ago.

27. **RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no larger zamindaris in the district. In the mitta villages of Chennamanayakkaupalaiyam and Alagiyanattam, Cuddalore taluk, there were dissensions between landlords and tenants in respect of recovery of rent and the relationship in these two villages was not altogether satisfactory.

28. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.**—The practice is reported to be on the increase in the Tirukkóyilúr division owing to the difficulty experienced by the land owners in procuring labourers who prefer to cultivate lands themselves to getting wages for their work every day.

29. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The introduction of the Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 has already given opportunities to the encroachers to represent their grievances or supposed grievances: it is too early yet to say more about it. The levy of Railway cess in the district under Government Order, No. 129-L. dated 4th November 1905, is considered a little burdensome, but the abolition of the village cess from 1st April last will afford some relief to the people.

30. **RELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.**—The people continued to be, on the whole, loyal to Government. The relationship existing between the several classes of people was good for the most part.

31. **WAGES.**—Permanent farm servants were, as usual, paid in kind, while casual or day labourers were paid either in money or in kind during the cultivation season and in kind only at the time of harvest. The monthly wages of permanent labourers ranged from 22½ to 45 Madras measures of grain with the addition of a midday meal in some cases. They were also given money for the purchase of cloths and presents at festivals and on occasions of marriage. The system of payment of advance as an inducement to continue in the service still exists in some tracts. Daily labourers were paid at the rate varying from 2 to three annas per diem or in kind equal in value to that amount. Women and boys were paid at half rates.

TANJORE.

(LIONEL DAVIDSON, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

16. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realisation of the Government revenue during the fasli. As the following extract of the totals shows, there was a noticeable decrease under each main item, and the final stage of coercion; namely, actual sale was only reached in an infinitesimal proportion of the cases dealt with:—

	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Decrease.
Number of demand notices issued ..	309,582	252,135	57,447
" of attachment notices issued ..	29,213	24,744	4,469
" of sale notices issued ..	28,481	24,578	3,903
" of defaulters sold up ..	601	516	85

The following table compares the number of demand notices issued in each taluk during fasli 1315 and fasli 1314:—

Taluku.	Number of demand notices issued.		Difference.	Percentage of columns 4 to column 2.	
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.			
1	2	3	4	5	
Tanjore	111,270	133,795	+	22,525	20.24
Kumbakonam	27,990	12,480	—	15,510	55.41
Máyavaram	14,107	4,940	—	9,167	64.98
Shiyali	8,035	8,224	+	189	2.35
Nannilam	30,933	15,884	—	14,049	45.41
Negapatam	44,272	10,067	—	34,205	77.26
Tirutturaippundi	29,702	26,048	—	3,654	12.30
Mannárgudi	26,802	23,284	—	3,518	12.47
Pattukkóttai	16,671	16,413	—	258	1.55
Total ..	309,582	252,135	—	57,447	18.55

There was a marked decrease in the issue of this nominal process in Kumbakonam, Máya-varam, Nannilam and Negapatam, which is a matter for congratulation in so far as it did not connote delay in the realization of kists. In at least one case the failure to issue demand notices with promptitude undoubtedly contributed to such delay and indirectly helped to swell the closing balance of the year. Tanjore is the only taluk where there was any noticeable increase. The collection work in that taluk is always troublesome, particularly in the tracts occupied by kallars; and during the fasli now under consideration the season was locally indifferent though not so unfavourable as to warrant suspensions or large remissions of revenue. The realization of the demand was thus unusually difficult and coercive proceedings were perhaps more freely resorted to in the endeavour to raise the previous poor standard of collections, which had attracted unfavourable notice. I have no doubt that it would have been a mistaken kindness to permit procrastination in the recovery of amounts, which had been finally declared unfit for postponement or remission.

17. DISTRAINT OR ATTACHMENT.—The subjoined table details the number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1315 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous fasli in details of taluks:—

Taluk.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	53,395	14,828	15,868	+ 1,040	29.72	15,868	100.00
Kumbakonam	32,526	2,723	630	— 2,093	1.94	630	100.00
Máyavaram	24,831	600	494	— 106	1.99	491	99.39
Shiyali	9,810	1,078	329	— 749	3.35	328	99.69
Nannilam	28,356	2,964	1,940	— 1,024	6.84	1,940	100.00
Negapatam	19,935	3,068	2,288	— 780	11.48	2,236	97.78
Tirutturaippundi	23,946	1,418	1,442	+ 24	6.02	1,399	97.02
Mannargudi	23,587	1,139	681	— 458	2.89	681	100.00
Pattukkottai	14,321	1,395	1,072	— 323	7.48	1,005	93.75
Total ..	230,657	29,213	24,744	— 4,469	10.73	24,578	99.33

The ratio of attachment to demand notices—9·8 per cent.—was much the same as in the previous year, but the proportion of pattadars whose property was attached fell to 10·73 per cent. as compared with 12·80 in the preceding year and an average of 12·26 for the period 1901—1905. Sale notices however were issued with increased frequency, a result which I attribute at least in part to a local irregularity in procedure consisting in the simultaneous issue of attachment and sale notices in regard to immoveable property. In a recent district circular I have prohibited the issue of sale notices until after the attachment has been effected by the process of affixing an attachment notice upon the land as required by section 27 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864.

Talukwar particulars of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1315 as compared with fasli 1314 are given below :—

Taluke.	Number of ryot-wari pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	53,386	14,828	15,868	+ 1,040	141	255	+ 114	0·5	1·6
Kumbakonam ..	32,526	2,446	630	— 1,816	71	45	— 26	0·1	7·1
Máyavaram ..	24,831	556	491	— 65	30	21	— 9	0·1	4·3
Shiyali	9,810	879	328	— 551	23	28	+ 5	0·3	8·5
Nannilam	28,366	2,847	1,940	— 907	149	28	— 121	0·1	1·4
Negapatam ..	19,936	3,028	2,236	— 792	57	32	— 25	0·2	1·4
Tirutturaippándi ..	23,946	1,436	1,399	— 36	81	63	— 18	0·3	4·6
Mannárgudi ..	23,537	1,139	681	— 458	33	12	— 21	..	1·8
Pattukkóttai ..	14,321	1,323	1,005	— 318	16	32	+ 16	0·2	3·2
Total ..	230,667	28,481	24,578	— 3,903	601	516	— 85	0·2	2·1

The percentage shown in columns 9 and 10 are the same as in the previous year and shew to how trivial an extent resort to the final stage of coercion is necessary. The ratio per mille of pattadars is only 2·2. It was naturally highest in Tanjore taluk for the reasons given *supra* in paragraph 16 *ad finem*.

The extent of land sold and that bought in by Government during fasli 1315 are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Taluke.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.		Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	108	297	+ 189	287	14	10	3·37
Kumbakonam ..	32	14	— 18	14	..	..	..
Máyavaram ..	11	38	+ 27	38	..	..	..
Shiyali	6	23	+ 17	18	..	5	21·74
Nannilam	40	10	— 30	10	..	..	..
Negapatam ..	49	16	— 33	16	25	..	..
Tirutturaippándi ..	53	42	— 11	42	1	..	..
Mannárgudi ..	11	14	+ 3	14	..	..	..
Pattukkóttai ..	7	13	+ 6	13	..	..	..
Total ..	347	467	+ 120	462	40	15	8·21

In all, land of the estimated value of Rs. 15,262 was sold for an arrear of Rs. 7,925 and the amount realised was Rs. 14,813. In the case of land purchased by private individuals, the value realised was ten times the assessment in respect of dry and twelve times the assessment in respect of wet lands. The area bought in by Government was trifling—15 acres—and Tanjore was the only taluk where the extent sold was noticeably large. The reason has been explained in paragraph 16 *supra*; there have been two successive poor seasons in the southern portion of the taluk and the ryots are notoriously backward in paying their revenue.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND THE ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The bulk of the revenue correspondence has long ceased to be in the vernacular. Vernacular petitions presented by parties are, as a rule, read out to the presiding officers, while those received by post are submitted with an abstract in English prepared in their offices. Mr. Pate continued to be Assistant Collector during the year and acquired sufficient knowledge of Tamil to pass the Higher Standard Examination in July 1906.

29. **RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There was no noteworthy incident in the year under report except that there was a satisfactory decline in summary suits appertaining to the zamindaris of Pappanad and Mudukkur.

30. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—Sub-letting continued to be common as might be expected having regard to the number of absentee land-holders and the disinclination of well-to-do residents to take personal part in the cultivation of their land. I hope that the local agricultural associations will in course of time tend to modify the effect of the latter factor.

31. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The abolition of the village service cess during the year was generally appreciated by the ryots.

Madras Act III of 1905 came into operation for the first time in the year under report. As regards its working, it is still too early to express a decided opinion. My attention has been drawn to one apparent defect, namely, the inapplicability of the provisions to temple poramboke: this matter has been separately referred to the Board. The exclusion of house-site is, I think, to be regretted in so far as it takes away a ready means of checking objectionable wet cultivation in such areas. There has been a marked inclination on the part of the Municipal Councils and Local Boards to saddle Revenue officers with the burden of removing encroachment on the plea that the new Act makes it so easy for them to do so; this reason does not appear to me to justify those local bodies in abdicating their functions and I have taken active measures to check this tendency.

Wages.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind continues to the same extent as in previous faslis and has not been superseded by the system of money payments to any appreciable degree. Recourse is had to the latter system in towns, but only occasionally in villages.

TRICHINOPOLY.

(A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

19. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE**—*vide* statement enclosure A to No. VIII. As anticipated last year there was a considerable decline in the number of processes of each kind issued during the year as a result partly of the stringent orders issued in Board's Proceedings, Land Revenue, No. 157, dated 1st August 1904, and partly, no doubt, of the more favourable season. The statistics of the last two faslis are compared below:—

			Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.
Number of demand notices	...	...	347,332	544,670
Do. of attachment notices	...	...	8,829	14,818
Do. of sale notices	...	...	8,258	10,558
Total	...	...	364,419	570,046

The actual area sold for arrears was, under dry, 356 acres, and under wet, 115 acres. Last year the figures were 239 and 61. The increase occurred as per details below:—

		Dry.		Wet.	
		Fasli-1314.	Fasli 1315.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Trichinopoly	.. .. .	126	251	25	47
Musiri	.. .. .	..	29	..	2
Kulitalai	.. .. .	..	5	10	..
Perambalur	.. .. .	70	84	1	..
Udaiyarpálaiyam	.. .. .	49	37	23	66
Total	..	239	356	59 rounded to 61	115

The increase under wet in Udaiyarpálaiyam is due to the inclusion of cases of 1314 in 1315 when, apparently, the sales were confirmed. In Trichinopoly the increase is attributed to bad season, which is hardly a sufficient reason, but the figures are actually small.

28. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.**—The Assistant Collector Mr. R. H. Ellis continued to be in charge of the Trichinopoly taluk till December 1905, when Mr. G. T. H. Bracken joined the division. Both of them are able to read and dispose of petitions themselves.

29. **RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—The Marungapuri zamindari which was in the charge of the Court of Wards was handed over to the proprietor in November last and he is assisted by the previous Manager whose services have been lent to the zamindar at his special request. There is nothing calling for notice in the case of the zamindaries except in that of Kadavur wherein affairs are in an unsatisfactory state. It is understood that the zamindar is involved in debt and he appears to have no capacity for managing his estate properly. He has got rid of his old Manager and has filed a criminal complaint against him.

As regards the whole inam villages the relations between the inamdars and tenants continue to be cordial except in certain cases in the Musiri division where it is reported to be not satisfactory as explained in the report for last year.

Wages.—There are two kinds of agricultural labourers—farm labourers and casual labourers. The former class of labourers are generally kept throughout the year and are paid their wages in kind in all the tracts, except in a few villages situated near towns, where they are paid in money. The last class casual labourers are paid both in kind and money according to the nature of work and the season. During the harvesting season all are paid wages in kind only. The rates have not risen generally except in and near the towns where there has been an increasing demand for labour.

2. The farm labourers are also given clothing annually in addition to their wages.

MADURA.

(E. L. THORNTON, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

12. **RELATION OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—The relationship between the landlords and the tenants in this district continues to be satisfactory. In the Madura division there has been a satisfactory decline in suits brought under Act VIII of 1865 during the fasli, but in the Ramnad zamindari the Head Assistant Collector reports an increase as compared with the previous year, which he attributes to the zamindari having been leased, sub-leased and underleased to Nattukottai chetties between whom and the tenants, a number of issues yet remain unsettled. No cases of exactions by the zamindars have come to my notice.

13. **THE GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—The growth of sub-letting continues especially in the Periyar tracts. As in last year the system is resorted to in the main by vakils and Nattukottai chetties (traders).

14. The beneficial effects of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act are beginning to be felt. One bank is working at Madura and another has recently been started at Tirumangalam. There is every reason to hope that further extension of these banks will effectually check the evils of usury.

15. The relations between the different classes of people towards one another are becoming more cordial. The people are loyal to Government and appreciate the benefits of the British rule in India.

Act III of 1905 (Land Encroachment Act) has been worked smoothly in the district and the decrease in the extent of poramboke land occupied during the year is attributable to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The Act having been introduced for the first time in the last year, there has been no necessity to resort to the provision regarding the evicting of trespassers (section 9 of the Act).

Agricultural wages.—There are two kinds of labourers called farm servants and casual labourers. The former are pannaigars who are employed all the year round and are paid grain wages. They are averse to taking money payments as they get clothing perquisites and cooked food in addition to the lump payments of grain wages at the end of the year or periodically. Their employers are however very careful in taking into consideration the commuted value of the grain wages and other perquisites in calculating the total payment made to them during the year. In times of scarcity grain payment is of course more favourable to the labourer than money wages. These farm servants are given advance of wages before they are employed. For these reasons it is believed that there is no likelihood of payment in kind being superseded by money payments. The casual labourers on the other hand are paid sometimes in grain and sometimes in money—in money for ploughing, transplanting and other operations and in grain for harvest operations. But the value of grain wages does not exceed the amount of money wages. The average wage of an adult male agricultural labourer ranges from 3 to 4 annas; and that of a female labourer is only half that rate.

TINNEVELLY.(D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

16. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year under report was 1,93,648 against 1,99,759 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 6,711 or 3·36 per cent., mainly due to prompt collection. The arrears for which property was actually brought to sale during the year were 0·12 per cent. of the demand. There has been a decrease in the number of sales during the year in all the taluks except Tenkási, Sankaranayinárkóyil, and Srivilliputtúr. The increase in these taluks is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. The number of attachments rose from 5,980 in fasli 1314 to 7,696 in the year under report. The large increase in the taluks of Sankaranayinárkóyil and Srivilliputtúr was owing to the bad season. Particulars of the number of sales in each taluk and their percentage to the number of pattas are compared in the subjoined statement with the figures of the previous year:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1314.		Fasli 1315.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the numbers of sales to the number of pattas.	
	Number of sales.	Arrears.	Number of sales.	Arrears.		1314.	1315.
Tinnevelly	11	Rs. 97	6	Rs. 54	25,341	0·04	0·02
Nángunéri	20	355	18	944	29,968	0·06	0·06
Ambásamudram	5	245	4	33	23,489	0·02	0·01
Tenkási	9	476	52	519	15,517	0·05	0·14
Sankaranayinárkóyil	34	2,293	41	922	20,439	0·16	0·20
Srivilliputtúr	58	306	67	712	39,533	0·14	0·16
Sáttúr	19	120	13	35	28,027	0·06	0·04
Ottápidáram	73	756	27	82	17,824	0·41	0·10
Srivaikuntam	27	212	24	933	49,391	0·05	0·04
Total ..	256	4,866	222	4,234	2,49,529	0·10	0·09

The average arrear for which sales were conducted is about Rs. 19; this average is considerably exceeded in the taluks of Nángunéri, Tenkási, Sankaranayinárkóyil and Srivaikuntam by reason of the fact that penal assessment imposed on missing palmyras, etc., had to be collected in some cases by such coercive measures. Only a small extent of land sold for arrears of revenue was purchased by Government for want of bidders in the taluks of Srivilliputtúr and Sáttúr.

27. **BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS No. 321, SETTLEMENT, DATED THE 24TH AUGUST 1904—(1) RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—This matter has been fully dealt with in the report submitted for 1903-1904. The Uttumalai zamindari which is under the management of the Court of Wards has recently been provided with a full-timed Regulation Collector. The Divisional-officer, Sermádévi, who was till lately the Regulation Collector of the estate, states that a slight improvement has resulted during the year in the matter of relations with the tenants by effecting a decrease in the number of coercive processes resorted to and by awarding exemplary punishment to some of the zamin village officers who were also leading tenants of the estate and who had been setting a bad example to other tenants by making default in the payment of rent. He adds that it would seem from the large number of processes issued by the zamindars of Urkád and Singampatti, Ambásamudram taluk, that the relation between the landlords and tenants was somewhat less satisfactory in the year under report than in the previous year, but this may be due to the adverse character of the season. In other zamindaris and mittas, the relations between the landlord and the tenants continued to be harmonious.

(2) **THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RIOTWARI TRACTS.**—The practice of subletting is more or less general in this district, but there is nothing to indicate that it is on the increase.

(3) **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—Besides (i) the reduction of salt duty and (ii) the raising of the taxable limit under the Income-tax Act which have been appreciated by the people, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 has made some advance in this district. Two societies—one at Viláttikulam in the Ottápidáram taluk and the other at Nambipuram in the Sáttúr taluk—have been started and are said to be working satisfactorily.

(4) The relations of the people to Government and of the classes of people to one another continue to be satisfactory.

28. **THE MADRAS LAND ENCROACHMENT ACT III OF 1905 AND THE REDUCTION OF THE EXTENT OF PORAMBOKE OCCUPATION (PARAGRAPH 3 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS No. 74, SETTLEMENT, DATED 6TH MARCH 1906.**—The question of the reduction of the extent of occupation of poramboke lands in this district has already been receiving attention at the jamabandi, a special

question being inserted in the printed check-memorandum to be attended to as each village comes up for settlement. Since the introduction of the Land Encroachment Act, the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Act are being enforced and notices under section 7 are being issued by the Divisional-officers in every case of objectionable occupation. In cases where the occupation is found unobjectionable steps have been taken to subdivide the encroached portions and assign them on patta after their transfer to "assessed waste". The Divisional-officers state that several of these cases have not been assigned on patta during the year under report, pending the submission of subdivision accounts and transfer statements. It is also stated that the issue of notices under section 7 of the Act has had a salutary effect in repressing encroachments. For immediately on receipt of notices, most of the encroachers are said to have vacated the encroachments. The extent of occupation in respect of which penal charge has been imposed has fallen from 827 acres in fasli 1314 to 166 acres during the fasli under report. The total area under poramboke occupation during the year has also decreased as compared with the previous year.

Agricultural wages.—This subject has been dealt with in detail in the reports for 1899-1900 (fasli 1309) and for 1902-1903 (fasli 1312). There have been no marked changes in the system of paying wages to the agricultural labourers in rural tracts and in the average monthly wages earned by them. The permanent farm labourers continue in most cases to receive wages in kind periodically or during harvests, and the daily labourers do not generally accept wages in kind except during harvest seasons.

COIMBATORE.

(R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

15. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—Enclosure A to No. 8 exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes issued for this and the two preceding faslis —

	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.
Number of demand notices	28,462	6,721	4,616
Number of attachment notices	166	292	202
Number of sale notices	130	274	189

DEMAND NOTICES.—The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in Kollegal, Satyamangalam, Udamalpet, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks, while the other taluks show an increase thus resulting in a net decrease under this head. These notices were resorted to only in unavoidable cases.

Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 202 cases or 4·3 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued, which was the same in the last fasli. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was 0·8 per cent. as against 1·2 per cent. in the preceding year, and 0·7 per cent. in fasli 1313.

The number of cases in which property was distrained during the year was 141 for an arrear of Rs. 3,204 as against 104 for arrears amounting to Rs. 2,721 in the preceding fasli. The immoveable property of 61 defaulters was attached for Rs. 520 as against 188 for an arrear of Rs. 1,256 in the previous fasli.

Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was 0·2 per cent. as against 0·4 per cent. in the preceding fasli and 0·1 per cent. in fasli 1313. In Satyamangalam and Bhavani taluks where the sales for arrears of revenue were large, the major portion of the lands sold was purchased by Government for want of bidders, thereby showing that the lands brought for sale were only poor ones.

Out of the 141 cases in which personal property was distrained, only in 10 cases the property was sold as against 3 in 104 cases of the previous fasli.

25. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The wages of the agricultural labourers are paid both in kind and money according to the nature of the work they are employed in. Permanent farm servants still continue to be paid in kind.

27. As regards the points referred to in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings No. 321 (settlement), dated 28th April 1904, there is nothing important to record. The people are friendly to one another and law-abiding. As usual, the non-agricultural class of people and the public officials lease their lands. In larger zamindaris the relationship of landlord and tenant appears to be satisfactory. The general remission of village-cess is greatly appreciated by the agricultural population.

NILGIRIS.(L. E. BECKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

5. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OFFICES.**—Mr. E. F. Thomas, Assistant Collector, was posted to this district in December 1905. On his transfer to Malabar district in April 1906, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Acting Head Assistant Collector, succeeded him. Both these officers as well as Mr. F. Hannington, the Revenue Divisional officer, can read Tamil petitions themselves. The correspondence with the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildars continued to be conducted in English.

6. **RELATIONS OF LAND LORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no such areas in this district.

7. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.**—The practice of sub-letting prevails to a small extent in the Jenmam tracts of the Gudalur taluk only.

8. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—Calls for no remarks.

9. The relations between the Government and the people and of different classes of people to one another continue to be loyal and cordial respectively.

10. No area has been unnecessarily classed as poramboke in this district. If any case comes to notice, the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 7 of its Order No. 122, Revenue, dated 9th February 1906, embodied in B.P. No. 74, dated 6th March 1906, will be carried out.

11. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The agricultural labourers on the plateau are mostly paid in money, except in the case of Badugas who work for grain wages during the harvest time. The farm servants (panniars) in the Gudalur taluk are paid in grain and are given a meal daily in addition to clothes at festivals and a small portion of the paddy crop at the harvest time.

SALEM.(J. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector and District Magistrate.*)

19. **PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864—STATEMENTS Nos. 8--A. AND 8-B.**—In the following abstract is compared the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of land sold.		Amount realised by the sale of.		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1314	60,757	1,277	1,030	63,064	38	223	ACS. 1,388	ACS. 44	RS. 863	RS. 149	RS. 1,012
1315	31,162	1,014	940	33,116	20	269	1,923	390	1,177	476	1,653

There is a great reduction in the number of processes issued during the fasli under reference. The increase in the number of defaulters whose real property was sold is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Out of 1,014 cases in which property was attached arrears were paid before the issue of sale notices in 74 cases or 7 per cent. out of the total number of attachments against 247 in fasli 1314.

Out of 940 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually conducted in 289 cases or in 31 per cent. of the total number of notices against 261 cases or 28 per cent. in fasli 1314. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 7,506 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 7,755 and the amount realised was Rs. 1,177. The prices fetched by the lands sold to private individuals was 54 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the assessment in the case of dry and wet lands respectively. The low percentage is chiefly due to the Palamedu mitta having been sold for Rs. 2 against an arrear of Rs. 5,332 on account of its deteriorated condition.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges are explained in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1314	62,517	134	0.21	Rs. 29	Rs. 10	+ 19
1315	32,498	359	1.10	67	59	+ 8

During the year under report, no special paid agency was entertained except in the Hosūr taluk, under the instructions conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 157 (Land Revenue), dated 1st August 1904.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE DIVISIONAL OFFICES.—During the year under

Hosūr division.
Mr. J. J. Cotton.
Tiruppattūr division.
Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi.
report the marginally-noted officers were in charge of the Hosūr and Tiruppattūr divisions. Mr. Cotton can speak Telugu, the language mostly used in the Hosūr division, fairly well and Mr. Moscardi Tamil. They are understood to have passed orders on vernacular petitions after having them read out.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Since fasli 1309, there has been no material change in the condition of the agricultural labourers or in the system of payment of wages. The farm servants, who form the bulk of the agricultural labourers are still paid in kind, except in rare cases where money wages are paid to them. In addition to their wages, they also receive perquisites in the shape of food and cloths on feast days. Their condition shows no deterioration, and there is no tendency to give up farm labour or to exchange grain for money wages. Casual labourers are paid in money or in kind. In the vicinity of towns and in villages of commercial importance, cash is more readily taken than in rural tracts. The rates of these labourers are not generally fixed by custom but vary with demand.

33. EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The relationship between landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas, of which there are a few in this district is said to be generally harmonious.

In some mittas, however, the claims of the mittadars to (1) tax on trees growing in tenant's lands, (2) proprietary right in communal porambokes such as village-site and tank-beds, (3) to raise arbitrarily long established rates of cowle, and (4) to charge for excesses at survey are disturbing the ryots' minds. It is hoped that when "Landed Estates Bill" which is now under consideration is passed many of the vexed questions will be settled finally.

The bulk of the ryots' class live on their lands, cultivate them directly and are strictly peasant proprietors; subletting does not prevail to any considerable extent except in the villages along the Cauvery and even here it does not show any tendency to increase.

There has been no legislation of a character affecting the people.

The Land Encroachment Act has proved to be beneficial in its working both to ryots and Government though the working costs temporarily much work on the jamabandi and other officers.

The relations of people to Government and of different classes to one another are good.

SOUTH CANARA.

(Khan Saheb M. Aziz-ud-Din Saheb Bahadur, *Collector*.)

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—There was a satisfactory decrease under all kinds of coercive

—	Demand notices.	Attachment and distraint notices.	Sale notices.
Fasli 1314	12,783	3,740	1,355
„ 1315	9,525	868	721

processes issued and also in the amount of real property brought to sale as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. This result is due partly to the good prices obtained for rice in the year, which apparently enabled the ryots to pay their kists with greater punctuality, and to the fact that the differences between landlords and their mulgeni tenants were probably made up in many cases, but

	Land sold and bought in by Government.		Land sold and purchased by others.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
Fasli 1314	ACS. 51	ACS. 137	ACS. 413	ACS. 288
„ 1315	50	36	155	143

chiefly to the abstention from issuing coercive processes except when they appeared to be really necessary.

20. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. J. K. Lancashire reports that the vernacular petitions were disposed of by him without the assistance of English abstracts or translations thereof, but that documents for adjudication of stamp duty and all appeals from prisoners in jails were translated at length.

24. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—These continue to be paid in kind and no alterations in the grain rates are reported to have taken place in the year, though their money value fluctuated according to the market value of rice.

26. POINTS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 4 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, No. 321, DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.—As reported last year, there seems to be a slight decline in sub-letting in some parts owing to the introduction of the new settlement and the consequent increase of rents also. Very few lands are granted on mulgeni (perpetual) lease newly and where they are granted the landlords take care to provide for any future increase in assessment being borne by the tenants.

The reduction in salt duty and the exemption of incomes below Rs. 1,000 from income-tax continue to have beneficial results. The abolition of the village cess has been a great relief to the ryots and is much appreciated by them. The new Revenue money order system does not appear to have been utilized in this district to any appreciable extent in the fasli under report. The Land Encroachment Act is calculated to discourage encroachments on peramboke lands. It has not been necessary to resort to the extreme measure of confining any encroacher in the Civil jail.

The relations of the different sections of the people towards one another are on the whole satisfactory and the people in general continue to be loyal to Government. The dissatisfaction caused by the introduction of the new settlement is gradually disappearing.

MALABAR.

(A. R. KNAPP, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.)

11. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—*vide* statement 8-A. The marked decrease in the number of demand notices is due to measures specially adopted for that purpose under G.O., No. 458, Revenue, dated 4th May 1904, communicated with B.P., No. 157, Land Revenue, dated 1st August 1904.

15. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—There was no change in the system of paying agricultural labourers during the three years ending with fasli 1315 — *vide* this office letter to Board, dated 19th October 1900, No. D-1667/R.

16. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN ZAMINDARI TRACTS.—There are no zamindaris in this district.

17. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—There is no change of any importance in the situation already reported to the Board—*vide* D-1487/R., dated 4th November 1904.

18. The relations of the people to Government are satisfactory.

19. The relationship between the different classes of people has undergone no change.

20. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The only legislation of importance affecting the agricultural population is the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905. It would be premature to express an opinion on the working of this Act as there has been little or no occasion for the enforcement of the several penal provisions prescribed by it.

22. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS OF PASSED ASSISTANTS, HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND SUB-COLLECTOR.—Of the numerous Civilian officers who during the year held divisional charges, all, with the exception of Mr. MacIver and I believe Mr. Moore, had a practical knowledge of Malayalam. Vernacular papers coming up for disposal were in some cases abstracted, when an abstract was sufficient for the purpose of disposal: in other cases the papers were read to them.